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U. S. Tax Form Criticized; Envoys Hit in Sofia Raid: RFC Board Reappointed

The World's Day—January 14, 1944

Boston: Tax Blank Held a Source of Confusion

Former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, in Boston to visit his son, Robert, declared the present Federal Income Tax blank a source of confusion to the taxpayer, a tremendous responsibility to big business, a major problem to the Government, and "nothing short of scandalous." [Page 2.]

Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts and three others pleaded innocent in Federal District Court in Washington today to mail fraud charges in connection with operation of Engineers Group, Inc. The four were released in $2,500 bond each and given two weeks in which to attack the validity of the Federal Grand Jury indictment.

Postwar planning for re-employment of women now in war jobs is being ignored by local offices of War Manpower Commission, though State and regional employment services anticipate the seriousness of the problem and are trying already to prepare for it. [Page 2.]

Boston fishermen called a special meeting of their union for Sunday afternoon at Intercolonial Hall, Roxbury, at which they may set a time limit for congressional hearing of their case to begin, meanwhile postponing sailings until Monday. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Envoys to Bulgaria Hit in Air Raid

The Japanese and Hungarian Ministers to Bulgaria are reported to have been killed in the Jan. 10 Allied bomber raid on Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, according to the Ankara Radio.

Reduction in new cargo war risk insurance between the United Kingdom and Australia reflects the growing safety of the sea routes. The new rate represents a reduction from 9.5 to 8 per cent.

Railway traffic in Bulgaria is reported disorganized as a result of Allied bombings, with no trains running from Sofia to Turkey for 24 hours after the Jan. 10 raid. It is said that all automobiles in Sofia have been requisitioned to help in evacuation of the city.

The European Advisory Commission, formed during the Moscow conferences, met formally in London for the first time and was presided over by United States Ambassador John G. Winant. Other members are Fyodor Gusev, Russian Ambassador to London, and William Strang, of Great Britain.

Washington: RFC Board Members Reappointed

The five members of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were reappointed to two-year terms beginning Jan. 22 in nominations sent to the Senate by President Roosevelt. They are: Chairman Charles B. Henderson, Charles T. Fisher, Jr., Sam H. Husbands, Howard J. Klossner, and Henry A. Mulligan.

To aid low-income families in maintaining an adequate diet, a food stamp plan would cost $400,000,000 a year, according to Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, co-sponsor of the measure, at a hearing before a Senate agriculture subcommittee.

Lieut. Gen. Sir John Lavarack has been named to head the Australian Military Mission to Washington, Army Minister F. M. Forde announced in Sydney. General Lavarack will replace Lieutenant General Sturdee who is returning to Australia soon to fill a high military appointment.

National: Cruiser Duluth Launched in Virginia

The cruiser Duluth, sixth ship of this type launched at Newport News, Va., in the past 24 months, slid into the James River from the ways of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company.

The international office of the C. I. O. United Steelworkers of America suspended seven officers and five members of Local No. 1,163 in connection with a "wildcat" walkout last week at the Scottdale and Youngwood plants of the Robertshaw Thermostat Company, it was announced in Pittsburgh. About 2,400 employees were involved in the dispute over demands that a supervisor be dismissed.

Informing Detroit's City Council that "racial tension still exists," Mayor Edward J. Jefferies appointed a permanent 11-man racial relations committee, with an allocation of $15,000 for its work.

Picket lines blocked main entrances at the University of Minnesota campus in Minneapolis following a walkout of an estimated 500 University Building Service employees at midnight which forced the University to cancel all civilian classes. The strike came as a climax to months of negotiations for a labor agreement.

The War Department Office of Dependency Benefits announced in Newark, N. J., its active accounts had reached 5,000,000, with more than 10,000,000 dependents of servicemen benefiting from regular monthly checks.

Far East: Tojo Calls for More Warplanes

Premier Hideki Tojo has warned his war production chiefs that a speedy increase in aircraft production is essential to meet a war situation which he described as "extremely fierce at present."

A new income tax measure in the Philippines, passed by the puppet Philippine Assembly, includes a tax on the clergy in order to provide them "an opportunity to do their part in supporting the state," a Japanese radiocast relates.

North Africa: Food and Machinery Needed

Food and farm machinery are urgently needed by the 60,000,000 people of French North Africa, declares George Leeloux, technical adviser on farm machinery to the French Committee of National Liberation. M. Leeloux has just arrived in America to confer with French Committee officials in Washington, and with Lend-Lease authorities.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Waste Paper Collection

Fall River—Sunday Jan. 16.
Stoneham—Jan. 10-15.
Taunton—Sun. Jan. 16.
Watertown—Sun. Jan. 16.
Westwood—Sunday, Jan. 16.

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Typewriter Sure Of 'Loving Care'

STONINGTON, Conn., Jan. 14 (AP)—Unable to procure funds to pay the monthly rental on three of its four typewriters, the Stonington Ration Board labored under a handicap today and appealed to local citizens for the loan of a few machines.

While the Board members looked on helplessly yesterday, the company from which it rented the typewriters carried out its notice of "pay-up or else." Actually, a spokesman for the ration office said the firm had given them a month's grace period.

The Ration Board's typewriter fund ran out in December, and all attempts since then to get an appropriation have been in vain, it was reported.

Public spirited Stonington residents have been promised that if they have a spare typewriter and let the Board borrow it, it will be given the loving care of a baby.

Weather Predictions

Fair—Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

GOP to Defeat Roosevelt In '44, Taft Says

Republican victory this year forecast by Ohio Senator who will support convention choice.

Asserting that all signs point to a fourth term try by President Roosevelt, Senator Robert O. Taft (R) of Ohio, today confidently predicted a Republican victory at the polls next November.

In a press interview at the Women's Republican Club, where he spoke this morning, the Ohio Senator denied that he was opposing the nomination of Wendell Willkie, or anyone else, and stated that he would support any candidate selected by the Republican Party.

Also on Senator Taft's speaking itinerary were speeches at the Boston City Club this noon, at the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration this afternoon, and at the Foreign Policy Association luncheon tomorrow. He is the guest of Charles Francis Adams while in Boston.

Backing Bricker

"I am backing the nomination of Governor Bricker of my own State," the Senator told the press. "I am not opposed to anyone and I will support any candidate named by the Convention."

"Even Willkie?" a reporter asked.

"Even Willkie," the Senator replied.

The Ohio Senator, generally associated with the conservative element of the Republican Party, said he knew of no organized "smear" campaign against Mr. Willkie except for the one-man campaign conducted by C. Nelson Sparks, former Mayor of Akron, Ohio.

Asked by a news man if he did not recognize the presence within the Republican Party of an "Old Guard" conservative element, which would like to block any move toward Mr. Willkie, the Senator replied: "Who are the Old Guard and how old are they?"

Dismissed Talk

He dismissed as unimportant all the talk about Conservatives and Liberals.

"I recognize no difference between Conservative and Liberal groups," he said. "You do have, however, a fundamental difference in the New Deal which is a philosophy of spending and complete dependence on the Federal Government."

He termed the recent speech of Governor William H. Wills of Vermont, calling for liberal leadership within the party, "unfortunate," and called it a "smear attack on certain prominent members of the Party."

Regarding soldiers' votes, Senator Taft said he expected that Congress would adopt a measure which would prove generally satisfactory.

Favor Proposal

Although he opposed the Green-Lucas bill, Senator Taft said he was in favor of the vote for the soldiers and would support the new measure which he anticipates will set up a Federal Ballot Law Commission to advise the States as to what steps they should take in changing their laws to make the soldier vote possible.

"Prevention of unemployment," he said, "depends on private en-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

U. S. Planes Again Swarm Over Reich; Soviets Capture Rail Center of Mozyr; Roosevelt Asks Soldier-Vote Support

White House conference includes Senate group and officials of the American Legion.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 —Following up his strong recommendation for a national soldiers' vote bill, President Roosevelt today held a conference at the White House with Senatorial sponsors, and officials of the American Legion, to seek a maximum support for the measure.

As the conference met the House Elections Committee approved a soldier vote bill, 7 to 5, amending the Senate-approved legislation, but leaving control over absentee ballots for servicemen and women in the hands of the states.

Simultaneously, in the Senate, Senator Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts told the Senate committee on Privileges and Elections that 7,000,000 men will be overseas by general election time in November.

In State of Flux

These various developments showed the soldiers' vote situation in a state of flux with a strong movement in the Senate to introduce a substitute bill from that which recently passed, and which has incurred the President's criticism, while meanwhile in the House a slight majority in the Elections Committee has indorsed a modified form of the original Senate bill.

The same combination of Southern Democrats and Republicans who put through the original Senate bill was responsible for the House committee's 7 to 5 action today.

The coalition defeated the "compromise" proposal offered by Committee Chairman Worley to the original Administration-backed Lucas-Green bill which would have created a presidential-appointed commission to supervise the distribution and collection of ballots for the Federal Government. That proposal was defeated by the Senate through a similar coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats.

Appropriate Machinery

The House bill would authorize the Secretaries of War and Navy to send cards to all members of the armed forces and the Red Cross, merchant seamen and civilians serving overseas requesting them to notify the Secretary of their home state if they desire to file an absentee ballot. The secretaries of the State then would forward the ballots and upon their return dispatch them to the local election precincts.

The committee-approved bill retains that provision of the Senate legislation recommending to the several states that "appropriate machinery" be enacted to handle the disposition of the presidential ballots.

In a statement following the committee action Representative Worley (D) of Texas charged that

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Associated Press Radiophoto

Mules Plod Snowy Hill Trails to Supply Allies in Italy

Mules carrying supplies for British troops on the advanced Italian front plod over snow-covered mountain trails. This is a British Army photo received in New York by OWI radio from Algiers, Algeria. Such transportation difficulties add to Allied problems.

Allied bombers attack Formosa and Rome outskirts — French advance in Italy.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While American bombers in massed formations, escorted by swarms of fighters, ranged over Germany once more, only three days after the great and costly battle of Jan. 11, the Russians announced the capture of the important railroad center of Mozyr, 80 miles southwest of Gomel in White Russia.

The battle of the marshes has resulted in the Germans being driven back by the Russian forces toward their main bases of Pinsk, Rovno, and Lwow.

The fighting is going on over half-frozen marsh territory which owing to the mild winter, still has open water visible in some parts. The rival forces are therefore frequently held to the roads, where the heaviest fighting is in progress.

Around Sarny, in the central marsh territory across the old Polish border, General Vatutin has extended his gains to a width of 80 miles, capturing Tutovichi, 11 miles beyond Sarny and operating on high ground beyond the marsh. The First Ukrainian army has pushed the nose of the salient so far to the west—more than 200 miles—that the possibility of rolling up the Germans to the south and north comes more and more into view.

Apparently the Russian command realizes that a salient of this kind has back-firing possibilities detrimental to the Russians themselves, and General Rokossovsky's White Russian Army has been set the task of broadening the base of the salient, which it is doing 160 miles to the north, along the northern edge of the marshes, around the cities of Mozyr and Kalinkovichi.

Any considerable Russian gains in the direction of the great German supply base of Lwow, 160 miles southwest of General Vatutin's present position, would have the most serious consequences on Germany's transportation problems. There is always the possibility, however, that German reinforcements will arrive to points where such dangers can be averted.

While no major bombing events were recorded, British and American bombers, with fighter escort—90 strong, according to Berlin—swept over Rome and bombed the outskirts. The last raid on environs of the Italian Capital was on Dec. 28, the target being Rome's airdromes—presumably the same target as the present raid.

Another spectacular flight—in the Far East—was undertaken by a Chinese-based American squadron, which ranged out to bomb Takao on the Japanese Island of Formosa.

After a couple of days' quiet since the great Jan. 11 raid over Germany, Allied medium bombers and fighters attacked the much-bombed Pas de Calais area across the Channel, while Mosquito bombers were out during the night.

In the Pacific, Allied planes have sunk 13 more Japanese barges off Alexishafen, New Guinea. The barges are engaged in attempting to evacuate soldiers from the Huon Cape area of the island, a district that has become almost untenable owing to Allied landings.

Russia:

Soviet Guns Pound Vital Rail Center

Soviet siege guns pounded the outflanked defense of Kalinkovichi, important rail centers on the northern edge of the Pripet Marshes, as Gen. Konstan-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Polish Patriots Aid Soviets at Sarny; Yugoslav Partisans Set Up Civil Rule

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 14—Capture by the Russians of Sarny across the old Polish frontier apparently was facilitated by the active support which attacking Red Army regulars received from large partisan units who have long been active in this neighborhood. These partisan units are composed largely of local inhabitants. Their task in the fighting was to harass and if possible pin down German reserves en route to reinforce the hard-pressed front-line troops defending Sarny.

According to Soviet military correspondents, the fight on the Mozyr sector was extremely heavy, with the Germans launching repeated counterattacks even after their main defenses had been pierced.

Nazi Reinforcements

Considerable German infantry reinforcements were brought up and thrown in after the first day of fighting, with heavy tank support, in an unsuccessful attempt to restore positions.

Red Star's front-line correspondent describes the terrain of the present fighting as a swampy forest. Here and there the forest gives way to a wide swampland studded with brush. Even in January water runs in drainage ditches. Everywhere under a thin layer of snow lie concealed unfrozen treacherous swamps.

In such a country every road is especially valuable, and consequently the heaviest fighting occurs around road junctions.

All inhabited localities have been prepared by the Germans for a circular defense and have fairly strong garrisons with tanks and artillery. Each of them has to be carried by storm. Furthermore,

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Nazis Set Up New Line Of Defense in Greece

By the Associated Press
Ankara, Turkey, Jan. 13 Delayed

The Nazi High Command has set up a new Greek defense line which apparently envisages an Allied invasion from the southeastern tip of the Italian mainland, according to advices from Greece reaching here.

The new line begins at the extreme eastern tip of Peloponneseus, extends north through Athens and along the eastern coast of Greece to the Olympus mountain range, thence west and south to Preveza.

The Germans were said to be sending smoke-screen equipment with crews of specialists to every island in the Aegean Sea with orders to throw a smoke screen over the islands every time an alert is sounded.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Jan. 14—The Partisan movement in Yugoslavia has organized a civilian administration throughout the rural areas retaken from the Germans and in many cities.

The administration is said by its supporters to be very efficient and strongly entrenched.

However, Partisan leaders say the organization's powers are only temporary and that they will be relinquished as soon as the country has had a chance to settle upon the type of government it wants.

In some respects, the administration is organized along lines employed by the Communist Party in Russia and the National Socialist Party in Germany. Trusted Partisans are present in every factory, office, and large dwelling place, it is said. Presumably these agents or representatives comprise the lowest rung in a party or administrative hierarchy. Next above them, it is understood, are agents or delegates representing each street in a town or a city and a certain number of houses in a rural district. In every urban area there is a sectional governing group, and similar groups are said to exist in each rural parish or district.

Six State Committees

On top of these come larger committees—one each for Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Macedonia, Bosnia, and Montenegro. Each of these six state committees sends 40 delegates to the national legislative body known as Avnoj.

Existing parallel to the Avnoj and acting as its executive arm is the People's Liberation Com-

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Black Market Widens Food Chaos in Italy; Bengal Famine Halted by Unified Policy

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Even official German circles now admit that the food situation in Rome has been chaotic since Italy's capitulation, although the German Commander of Rome, Maj. Gen. Rainer Stahel, declared as far back as Oct. 6 that the critical time of food shortage in Rome had been overcome and that Rome had always enough food stored to last from 10 to 16 days.

The Military Governor of Rome was recently compelled to call farmers' representatives from Central Italy to an important conference in order to discuss necessary measures against the threat of famine. The German military administration, now in full control of the City, stresses "serious transport difficulties." Owing to the bombing of Italian railways special food transports by truck reportedly have been organized.

'Mobile Meat Trade'

German spokesmen admit that the situation is "still trying," but that nevertheless workers and children have been given an increased bread ration of 75 grams. However, the statements issued by German authorities in Rome left no doubt that consumers had not been able to obtain the rations to which they were entitled. There is reason to assume that the November and December rations which were not supplied will not be available later.

Neutral observers in Rome have pointed out that, in view of the small rations, the fact that the inhabitants did not starve is solely due to the black market on which almost the entire population trades. The official distribution of important foodstuffs, such as olive oil, fats, flour, and sugar, has been held up for a number of weeks, and even supplies of meat, cheese, milk, fruit, and potatoes are insignificant or nonexistent.

The situation has been especially

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French North Africa Needs Food and Tools

By the Associated Press
New York, Jan. 14

The 60,000,000 people of French North Africa are "not starving," but are "in urgent need" of food and farm machinery, George Leeloux, technical adviser on farm machinery to the French Committee on National Liberation, reported today upon his arrival aboard an American Export Line Flying Ace.

"There is not enough food at present," said Mr. Leeloux, a Belgian, of the area which includes Tunisia, Algiers, and Morocco.

He said that 10,000 tons of machinery and parts were the minimum required, explaining, "the main agricultural products in the area are wheat and cereal and most farming is by power. A shortage of repair parts developed in 1940 and continues to the present."

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 14—The famine in Bengal is now practically over. As a result of effective co-operation between military and civil authorities, food has been distributed even in the remote districts. If any shortage still continues in some of the coastal areas difficult to reach, it is not expected to continue long.

The winter rice crop now coming into market is exceptionally large, according to all accounts. If sound procurement and distribution methods are adopted by the Bengal government, in agreement with the Central Government, better times should be ahead for the famine area.

The fact that Greater Calcutta will be fed for a considerable period by the Central Government on food-grains from outside Bengal should make the Bengal Government's task easier. If they fail, it seems unlikely that other parts of India will feel much sympathy for them. Rationing is expected to be started in Calcutta on Jan. 31.

No Famine Elsewhere

There is no famine elsewhere in India at present, although the situation in places where there is a large deficiency in food-grains, like the states of Travancore and Cochin in southern India, requires careful watching, and the food department is now trying to increase supplies to such areas. There has been great distress in these two small states, although

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Sharp Cut in Manpower Need Hits President's Draft Plan

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—America's manpower status is getting definitely better just when President Roosevelt has seen fit to ask Congress for a compulsory national service act.

Although no War Manpower Commission official has committed himself on a national service act since the President proposed it in his annual message to Congress this week, the Commission announced yesterday that 600,000 fewer workers will be needed by July 1 than had previously been estimated.

This means that the total labor force will have to expand to 65,700,000 by next July instead of to 66,300,000 as had been announced.

The over-all total includes workers needed in industry and agriculture and also by the armed forces. Most of the increase will go into the armed forces which are expected to expand from a strength of 10,500,000 on Feb. 1, to 11,300,000 on July 1.

Adds to General Coolness

The War Manpower Commission's revised estimate, announced at a press conference by Lawrence A. Appley, Executive Director, and William Haber, his assistant, is expected to add to the general coolness with which Congress received the President's proposal.

Meanwhile, Paul V. McNutt, Manpower Director, in a speech before the Louisville, Ky., Labor-Management Committee, refused to comment specifically on the President's proposal, but insisted that no change in the Commission's general program "would be sensible, law or no law."

"Congress," he declared, "will have to give the final answer." He added: "The main problem is not to have the power. It is to

Continued on Page 9, Column 8

Many Women in War Jobs Expected Home After War

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is the belief of the War Manpower Commission — at least locally—that "a lot of the women now employed in defense work will go back where they came from," namely, to their households, once the war is over, and that there is no serious problem involved, no need for planning on postwar re-employment.

A spokesman for WMC said today, "Nobody is thinking about it around here. We're still too concerned with waging the war to bother with what we're going to do with women job-seekers after the war."

Furthermore, he declared, there exists such a shortage in department store, restaurant, drug counter, and other nonessential help, that he could take hundreds of girls out of war factories and return them to their old jobs immediately. "There isn't any problem," he asserted.

But we asked, what about the thousands of girls in the war agencies themselves, for whom this is their first job since school? What of them?

"There just won't be any jobs for them; there's no use trying to do anything about it," he said.

Keeping to War Goal

Opinion seemed about evenly divided at the offices of WMC between the belief that consideration of the problem was premature now, and the belief that since it was hopeless there was no sense in stirring it up.

In some quarters it was asserted, furthermore, that to bring up the question of re-employment now would be highly unpatriotic and would lead to the impression that the war is practically over, when, as a matter of fact, the War Manpower Commission sees before it at least another two years of labor stringency, with a strong possibility that Boston could become a definite labor-shortage area in that time.

J. G. Walsh, head of the United States Employment Service for New England, disclosed that his organization likewise had no solution for the problem, although it recognized the seriousness of it. "Hundreds of girls with college educations in chemistry, for instance," Mr. Walsh pointed out, "have found an open field in the research end of chemical warfare. What they are going to do when the war is over, I have no idea."

Women Very Efficient

Officials at the Massachusetts offices of USES were looking ahead to the future. Powell M. Cabot, State Manpower Director, said today, "We know the re-employment of women after the war is going to be one of our worst dilemmas. We know that these women who have learned welding, for example, are not going to be content to go back behind the counter of the five-and-dime and sell lace. They have a new skill now. You can't shunt them back into the so-called 'women's jobs' after this."

United States Employment Service is trying to convince employers that women can be kept on in the mechanical jobs after the war—and it is not having any tremendous difficulty doing so. According to figures obtained from a survey made recently at a near-by war plant, women do small machine assembly work 20 per cent faster than men and with 25 per cent less spoilage in the process.

USES believes there is little it can do about the problem except encourage employers themselves to think constructively about it. But they do agree that it is likely to constitute the real job problem after the war.

Saltonstall Rules on Bosses

Employees in private industry may choose their bosses, but State employees cannot, asserted Governor Saltonstall today in answering the protests of Public Works employees who had complained of unfair treatment from Commissioner Herman A. MacDonald.

In the Public Works Division, the Governor said, responsibility for the naming of a Commissioner lies with the State's Chief Executive, who, in turn, is responsible to the people. If the employees do not like their boss, they can resign, the Governor added.

Meantime, in a press conference today, the Governor said that grievances of Department employees would be heard by Paul W. Foster, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, which will start hearings on the complaints at the State House next Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 10:30 a. m.

Complaints against Commissioner MacDonald, whose term expires on Jan. 31, have been received by the Governor from the State, County, and Municipal Employees Union.

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N. H. Delegates Solid for 4th Term

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 14 (AP)—New Hampshire Democrats today announced a complete slate of candidates for seats for the Democratic national convention "wholeheartedly pledged to Roosevelt for a fourth term."

This development came as filings opened this morning for both the Democratic and Republican conventions. New Hampshire is the first state in the nation to elect delegates to National Conventions of the two major parties.

Filings will be received by the Secretary of State until Feb. 12, with election on March 14.

Governor Blood headed a long list of Republican candidates filing for seats. The majority of Republicans were not pledged. Only three said they would support Wendell Willkie for President.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Ludlow Griscom will give a talk on "Migration, Causes and Origin of Migration," in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m.

Saturday

Mrs. Tanner will speak at 11 a. m. on "American Furniture" and at 2 p. m. on "Museum Treasures" in the Museum of Fine Arts. Both are open to the public.

Free movies at the New England Museum of Natural History include color films showing orchids, a scientific picture pertaining to magnetism, and microscopic photographs showing the actual process of crystallization of snow, ice, quartz, amethyst, camphor, and other crystals.

The story of the Children's Hour in the annex of the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, will be "Nothing-At-All." Story Hour begins at 2:30 p. m. and will be followed by a craft period where the children may make something that pertains to the story.

Nancy Trickey, soprano, and Luise Vosgerchien, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

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QUEEN OF THE FLAT-TOPS

The U. S. S. Monitor, our first iron-clad, was the "secret weapon" of the Navy in the Civil War. But one salvo from a modern battle-wagon would blow it out of the water. Fire insurance policies can become out-moded, too. Your pre-war coverage may not be adequate for the increased values and magnified risks of wartime. Better investigate Quincy Mutual. For more than 92 years this company has paid all losses promptly, never assessed a policy, and has always passed on savings as high as 20%. All policies now issued are non-assessable. There are agents everywhere in New England to serve you. See yours now.

QUINCY MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FOUNDED 1851

Quincy, Massachusetts

SAVE FOR WAR BONDS TO SAVE AMERICA!

Senator Taft Greeted in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Republican Women Welcome Senator From Ohio

At a meeting this morning in the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, the prominent Ohio G. O. P. leader asserted that President Roosevelt is almost certain to run for a fourth term. Senator Taft is shown with Mrs. Charles P. Howard, left, President of the Club, and Mrs. Raymond W. Wheeler, Political Director. He spoke today at a luncheon in his honor at the Boston City Club.

Sportsmen's Show Opens At the Arena

Trekking down the trails leading to the Boston Arena today, thousands of outdoor-loving Bostonians headed for the 20th Annual New England Sportsmen's Show which opened in a new setting there at 1 o'clock this afternoon for a five-day run. The big Arena floor and its more than 6,000 seats permits a greater variety and a longer program of contests, events and entertainment than ever has been offered in this great "winter outdoors" show.

The roster of Maine, New Hampshire, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick guides includes such old favorites as Eber Peck, Wallie Soule, Herbie Welch, Ken Clarke, Stew Young, Les Terrill, "Mayor of Fisherville" Ben Perkins, and Long Tom Currier. Chief Needahbah again will be master of ceremonies.

Arena stage and tank events, presented three times daily, will include Joe Watters, champion badminton player of Canada, in a whirlwind game; Ferdinand the Bull with a wide variety of tricks; Birdland, a beautiful act with 40 doves and pigeons; The Gibsons, sensational knife throwers; the Five Skating Macks; the Shooting Mansfields, wizards of marksmanship; Larry Griswold, diving clown of the Aquacade; a Water Ballet with a quartet of Powers models, Ernie Lyford, U. S. crossbow champion, and, topping it all, Miss Jean Bartel, Miss America for 1943, the beautiful radio songstress.

On Saturday morning at 10 o'clock there will be a special show for youngsters and their parents. This will give the children a splendid opportunity to meet all the guides, admire the wonderful beaded vest worn by Chief Needahbah, to shake hands with Star Messenger, the little fallow deer, and to watch Sharkey do his water evolutions and demonstrate his art of mimicry over the microphone.

Celebrities and guides who will be featured at the five-day Show held a get-together at the Boston City Club last night, where members enjoyed a preview of the various acts. Marcus Beebe, 2nd, President of the Club, welcomed the guests who included Ray Kenney, Conservation Commissioner of Massachusetts; Horatio duMont, Director of Fish and Game in Massachusetts; Gerry Wade and Earle Doucette of the Maine Department of Fisheries; Ralph G. Carpenter, Director of Wild Life in New Hampshire; Ben Perkins, Mayor of Fisherville, Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H., and Maurice Phillips, of New Brunswick.

Sheldon Fairbanks, Show Director, also was on hand and stated that this year's exhibition will be the best he ever has staged.

Wife of Admiral To Sponsor Carrier

The Hancock, a new aircraft carrier now under construction at the Fore River ship yard, will be sponsored by Mrs. DeWitt C. Ramsey, of Washington, D. C., wife of Rear Admiral Ramsey, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, announced today.

Date of the launching of the new Hancock, third vessel to bear this name, has not yet been announced. The first Hancock was one of the initial group of 13 frigates of the Continental Navy. The second was a transport vessel taken over from the War Department in 1902.

Frederick Scheetz Jones

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 14 (AP)—Frederick Scheetz Jones, who passed on here today, was Dean of Yale College from 1909 until his retirement in 1927. A native of Palmyra, Mo., he was Dean of the School of Engineering at the University of Minnesota from 1902 until he came to Yale University in 1909.

He received his M. A. degree from Yale in 1892, and the University of Kansas bestowed the LL. D. degree on him in 1909.

Roosevelt in Fourth Term Try Is Forecast by Ohio Senator

Continued from Page 1

terprise. There will be some 55,000,000 persons to be employed after the war, and Federal works projects, as a major means of meeting this problem, would be a washout.

"I am very optimistic in hoping that private industry will swing into action to avoid serious unemployment. I hope there will be enough purchasing power, and that demobilization will be gradual enough, to avoid a critical problem."

Move Questioned

In his address to members of the Women's Republican Club, the Senator questioned the justification for a national service act, charging that the measure was proposed for the purpose of providing an alibi for future labor difficulties. He surmised that the President would like to be able to point to his proposal of a national labor draft and say that such difficulties would not have arisen had it been passed.

But, he added, "I have read the act and I don't see that it has anything to do with labor." The Senator does not believe it would prevent strikes, for instance. Nor does he think there will be any serious agitation for its passage.

The Senator cited this act as an example of the measures which fall in an intermediate field where it is difficult to decide whether the measures are really a military necessity or not. Where, on the other hand, it is a matter of providing arms and other equipment for the men on the battlefield, there can be no question of giving the generals what they ask for, he said, adding that "you can't stop to find out whether they could do with less." "War is a wasteful process, but you can't question it," he said, declaring that there is no partisan feeling in Washington on promoting every measure necessary to win the war.

Totalitarian Trends

Speaking at a luncheon meeting at the Boston City Club on "Financing Small Business After the War" Senator Taft said:

"While we talk glibly of reestablishing free enterprise we face proposals for Government activity which can only lead to a totalitarian state.

"While we talk of free enterprise and our soldiers battle against the forces of totalitarianism, the whole thinking of the world has turned from the liberalism embodied in our Constitution for a hundred and fifty years to a planning of the lives of other people.

"Our thinking has turned away from local self-government to the solution of every problem by Federal power and Federal money."

"If those processes are not restored, we shall find ourselves a totalitarian state with every detail of our lives planned by a benevolent, but arbitrary and inefficient, bureau in Washington."

Freeing Small Business

Declaring that small business is, to a large extent, the basis of the free enterprise system, the Republican Senator held that after the war "we face the necessity of restoring the health of small business."

"In part, this is a question of encouragement and the stimulation of morale by a new attitude toward business on the part of Government," he stated.

"I don't know of anything that will help as much as the removal of restrictions on business, not only those of price control, rationing and supply, but of some of the regulations which were in force before the war, particularly those requiring questionnaires and reports. . . . If one policy can help small business more than any other, it is the removal of regulation and Government interference.

"In the second place, there should be a clearer definition of unfair competition and a more rigorous enforcement of the laws against that competition," Senator Taft continued.

The Ohio Senator proposed repeal of the capital gains tax except against professional speculators and dealers in securities. He also favored relaxing of restrictions on financing of small industry.

Parents' Federation Backs Mrs. Lorch In Opposing Married Teachers' Rule

The Parents' Federation of Greater Boston today indorsed the stand taken by Mrs. Lee A. Lorch, the former Grace Lonergan, Boston teacher who is opposing the School Committee's 58-year ruling against married women teachers in the Boston schools.

Mrs. Claire Grant, President of the Federation, announced today that her organization with a membership of several hundred mothers, would support Mrs. Lorch in her effort to get the School Committee to revise the ruling. She said that her organization believes the regulation demoting married women from permanent status to that of substitute at reduced pay and loss of pension privileges is an act of discrimination.

The former Grace Lonergan, teacher in Boston for 19 years, recently married Pfc. Lee A. Lorch who expects to go overseas soon. She has been kept at her old job, second grade at the Charles H. Taylor School in Dorchester, but on a temporary basis. The Boston Teachers Union, American Federation of Labor, of which she is President, and the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts, have already declared their support of Mrs. Lorch in her campaign to change the regulation.

Mrs. Grant, speaking for the Parents' Federation said that with juvenile delinquency on the rise it is more vital than ever that those too young to fight or work "should have the best trained available teachers, and that we must not make it necessary for our trained people to leave their chosen profession because of marriage discrimination."

She expressed the hope that the School Committee's ruling against married women teachers on the regular teaching staff would be revised, particularly in the case of Mrs. Lorch and others who marry men in the armed forces.

Boston Arena Passes Safety Inspection

The Massachusetts Department of Public Safety made a final inspection of Boston Arena yesterday, noted the adjustments made to comply with the State's new rulings, and authorized a seating capacity for 7,200 for the 20th Annual Sportsmen's Show, which opened today.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday. Warmer tonight; fresh to strong winds.

Southwestern Maine: Cloudy and warmer tonight with light snow flurries in north portion. Saturday partly cloudy with light snow flurries in mountain sections turning colder in the late afternoon. Fresh to strong winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and warmer tonight. Saturday partly cloudy with light snow flurries in the mountains, turning colder in the afternoon.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy and warmer tonight. Saturday fair with little change in temperature. Fresh to strong winds.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:30 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Friday, 2:47 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.

Scaife to Direct Press

Resignation of Roger L. Scaife as Vice-President of Little, Brown & Co., publishers, to accept the position of Director of the Harvard University Press, is announced by the Little, Brown concern.

Cut in Retail Prices of Fish Due on Jan. 27

Though the fishermen's strike cost the consumer many a fish dinner, it also brought the public today promise of retail ceilings and lower fish prices on Jan. 27.

Cuts in cost running from three and four cents a pound up to 25 cents a pound were outlined by the Office of Price Administration.

Forty-five species of fresh fish, shrimp and scallops will be covered. Illustrating with the popular haddock and halibut, the OPA indicated a price of around 45 cents a pound for haddock fillets and 42 cents for sliced halibut, undercutting present figures of 49 to 60 cents for haddock and from 45 to 60 cents for halibut, according to the typeof store.

The dollars and cents ceilings for retail fish will coincide with the first big landings of fresh fish in two months. By the 27th the striking fishermen will be back from their first trips since November.

Except for the fishermen's strike there is no telling when retail prices would have been introduced in New England and New York, and whether the consumer would ever have received any benefit from lower prices, observers commented today. Also, it was noted, the cut in fishermen's pay is chiefly making possible the reduction to the public.

The big talking point of the protesting fishermen is in addition removed, and the chances of any further trouble seem lessened.

The coming retail ceilings were regarded in the industry today as six months overdue. Back in July the OPA first placed wholesale ceilings on fish. These put a dent in the big pay of the fishermen and provoked their strike. But instead of the lower wholesale prices leading to lower retail prices, as anticipated by the public, consumer prices failed to come down. Fishermen charged the OPA was letting the wholesalers reap their loss, and testimony in support was given by New Bedford wholesalers at a congressional hearing in Boston.

Everything is now going back on the 1942 basis under the new OPA program—wholesalers' charges, fishermen's earnings and retail prices.

In Washington, today, Representative J. Hardin Peterson (D) of Florida,, a member of the Congressional group investigating the whole fish situation, stated that his committee would go ahead with the inquiry, with a view toward trying to secure adequate protection to the public and a fair deal for the fishermen. It may even develop that some legislation might be necessary, he stated, at the same time expressing his pleasure that the men had decided to return to work.

Mackerel Sold Before It Was Caught, Fishermen Testify at Federal Hearing

Admission that mackerel was sold in the glut weeks of 1941 by means of the radio telephone, before it had been caught, featured the testimony at the third day of the hearing before the Federal Trade Commission at the Boston Federal Building today.

Four Gloucester fishing skippers testified today before the hearing was adjourned by Trial Examiner John W. Norwood until Jan. 25, when testimony of the dealers will be heard and Attorney William J. MacInnis, former Mayor of Gloucester, will present the defense. The charges included monopolistic prices and restricted production in restraint of trade. They were filed against 19 Gloucester fishing vessel owners and skippers.

Capt. Joseph Sinagra testified today that his crew refused to sail in the spring of 1941 without assurance that they could get a half cent a pound above the Boston price when they landed mackerel in New Bedford. At this time mackerel was a glut on the market and prices were less than the cost of production, he said. Members of his crew were all union men and they told him to sign the agreement referred to in the charges, or they would not go fishing.

How he had radiophoned a New Bedford dealer on one occasion when 100 miles away from that port and offered 12,000 pounds of mackerel to him, was told on the stand by Captain Sinagra. The dealer authorized Captain Sinagra to bring the mackerel to New Bedford and said he would be glad to take it, it was testified. The vessel was sailed to New Bedford, but the dealer then said he could not take the mackerel. But he offered to provide barrels for shipping the fish to another market. "I got 37 cents a hundredweight in the barrels," testified Captain Singara. "I should have given the fish away."

Other witnesses told how the fish were sold by radiophone before being caught, but that it had so depressing an effect on the market that the practice was discontinued. Evidence of the cost of mackerel fishing and the methods employed was submitted. The other witnesses heard today were: Capt. Benedetto Randazza: Capt. Peter Scola, and Capt. Isadore Parantino.

Captain Scola testified that last season the Government purchased 80 per cent of the mackerel catch, leaving only 20 per cent for civilian consumers, so that the price stayed up without any efforts to keep it from dropping.

Taxi Men Caught In Boston Drive

Licenses of four taxi drivers were revoked yesterday—two for overcharging and two for short-changing—and the licenses of 20 others were suspended for other violations, such as no pictures in the cabs or no lights over the meters, Capt. James H. Hinchey reported today.

Following up the promise made by Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan, the drive against taxi violations is continuing, with police women, members of the armed forces, and others checking all drivers throughout Boston.

State Rights Demanded In Education of Veterans

Major proposals to preserve States' rights in pending Federal legislation regarding education of returning veterans were forwarded today to Massachusetts Senators and Representatives in Congress by Governor Saltonstall.

The provisions were recommended by Julius E. Warren, State Commissioner of Education, in a report on an investigation he undertook at the request of the Governor. The study was based on Senate bill 1509 now before Congress.

In a letter to members of Congress from Massachusetts accompanying the report, the Governor said: "We, here in Massachusetts have always believed the education of our children is a responsibility for local and State governments, and I hope it always will continue as such. It therefore becomes mighty important in order to maintain this principle of government and at the same time to recognize the responsibility of the Federal Government to take care of its war veterans, that the provisions of this bill make it clear that the administration of this act will be left in the hands of the individual States under general policies formulated in Washington."

Following are the provisions which Commissioner Warren recommended be included in the bill as financially enacted:

(1) Availability of one year of educational experience to any war service person honorably discharged after Sept. 16, 1940, after serving for a period of at least six months in the armed forces of the United States, in the Merchant Marine, or in any of the auxiliaries thereto.

(2) Participating educational institutions should include elementary and secondary schools, trade schools, scientific technical and vocational training institutions, apprentice and in-service training opportunities in business and industrial establishments which operate under the supervision of the State Board of War Service Education created by this act, and any institution of higher education, including junior colleges approved by the State Board.

(3) Each war service person should receive a maintenance payment of $50 a month if single, $75 a month if married, with $10 a month for each dependent child, during such time as he may be in full-time attendance in an approval educational institution.

(4) Approved educational institutions should be paid from Federal funds the full amount of tuition or other fees regularly charged for war service persons enrolled in full-time attendance.

(5) Payment should not be made for any given recipient over a period of longer than one calendar year, except for certain specially qualified persons who may receive such payment for a maximum period of three additional years.

(6) The education institution which has been approved by the State Board of War Service Education shall have the right: (a) to determine qualifications for admission; (b) to select from the applicants those who it is willing to admit; (c) to pass upon satisfactory progress of its war service students.

(7) Each war service person shall be free to select the educational institution in which he whishes to enroll, within or outside his State.

(8) Machinery should be created to provide educational and covational counselling and guidance to persons eligible for training.

(9) For the Federal administration of this Act there should be created an agency within the United States Office of Education, whose function would be to formulate policies, to set up State quotas of trainees and to distribute funds through the appropriate educational agency set up within the State.

(10) To carry out the provisions of this proposal within the State a State should by legislative enactment designate any existing State board of education or create a new board to be called the State Board for War Service Education.

Coast Guard Unit To Get Pennant For Efficiency

War Activities in New England

The first general muster of nearly 1,500 members of the Coast Guard Temporary Reserve Guard Unit will assemble tonight at the South Armory, Irvington Street, at 8 o'clock. A special efficiency pennant will be presented to the Unit at the muster. Donated by Lieut. R. P. Collins, Director of the Coast Guard Auxiliary of the 1st Naval District, the pennant will be presented by Lieut. H. T. N. Smith, of the Temporary Reserve, and Commodore of the Auxiliary of the 1st Naval District.

Awarded as a tribute to the Guard Unit's effectiveness in operations the pennant will be turned over to the flotilla having the outstanding individual record. There are 14 flotillas in the Guard Unit.

Plans for a drill competition will be announced at the muster, for which each flotilla will furnish a representative drill-platoon. The competition itself will be held during the latter part of March. Martial music will be provided at tonight's gathering by the Coast Auxiliary Flotilla 504 military band.

Brennan Quits Rent Post

The resignation of James H. Brennan as Eastern Massachusetts area rent director was received by Edgar J. Driscoll, Regional Rent Executive and accepted today. Mr. Brennan wired the information from Washington.

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Total Tax of $37,414,351 Paid by Harkness Estate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—The estate of Edward Stephen Harkness, financier and philanthropist, who passed away Jan. 24, 1940, has paid a total tax of $37,414,351. Of this, the Federal Government got $26,627,875; New York State, $10,773,225; Ohio, $4,161, and Connecticut, $9,090. In addition to this, there possibly will be a levy by Utah, which is seeking to impose a nonresidence tax on some of the corporations in which Mr. Harkness had holdings.

A Harkness estate tax appraisal was filed by Louis J. Lefkowitz, Deputy Tax Commissioner and New York County appraiser, here yesterday, and disclosed that charitable, religious, and educational institutions will share evenly in the bulk of the estate, the net value of which was placed at $93,514,887. This was the balance left after administration and funeral expenses amounting to $1,282,619 and debts of $2,273,425 were paid.

Mr. Harkness made bequests totaling $1,250,000 to 78 employees, and left his residuary estate in trust for the benefit of his widow, Mrs. Mary Stillman Harkness.

Ultimately charities will share the principal of her trust, one half going to the Commonwealth Fund, a foundation established by Mr. Harkness' mother, Mrs. Stephen S. Harkness, in 1918. This was endowed by Mrs. Harkness "for the benefit of mankind."

One fourth of the principal of the remaining half of the trust ultimately will go to the Presbyterian Hospital, and the other quarter will be divided among Columbia University for the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Yale University, Atlanta University, the New York Public Library, Harvard College, St. Paul's School, the Hampton Normal Agricultural Institute, the New York Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor, and the Charity Organization Society. These latter two organizations have now been merged into the Community Service Society of New York.

Mr. Harkness also bequeathed to his widow all his real property, including their home at 1 East 75 Street and their residence in North Hills, Long Island. Mrs. Harkness also receives the life use of furnishings in their New York City home.

Mrs. Harkness and Malcolm P. Aldrich, business associate of Mr. Harkness, are executors and trustees of the estate. Mr. Aldrich, who formerly was a nationally known Yale University athlete, received an outright bequest of $400,000 and commissions of $500,000.

William E. Birdsall, of Sage, Gray, Todd & Sims, attorneys for the estate, filed a schedule containing a statement that during his lifetime, Mr. Harkness made 384 gifts of $50,000 or more to charitable, religious, and educational institutions, the total amounting to $117,741,101. He estimated that these institutions ultimately will receive approximately $55,000,000 from the estate. Mr. Harkness, he added, had made other smaller gifts, and the total of his bequests to charitable and public institutions, if recorded, probably would exceed $225,000,000.

Uruguay Outlines Measures To Handle Postwar Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—This country is somewhat later than its South American neighbors in announcing formation of a commission to study postwar problems but it has gone much farther than most of them by charging this body to concern itself not only with national questions but to prepare wholehearted co-operation in international reconstruction.

This broadminded approach to the postwar task is in consonance with the Uruguayan reputation of an ever-ready disposition, revealed prior to as well as during this war, to accept obligations and even to run risks in the cause of world peace and security.

Nor will the commission concern itself exclusively with economic questions, as has largely been the South American fashion in postwar planning. Dr. Jose Serrato, appointed in charge of preparations, declared that juridical questions will rank high for consideration. He, like other Uruguayan students of foreign policies, is convinced that the international juridical structure requires the most careful advanced studies and foundation work.

Formal Pledge

President Amézaga has gone formally on record as pledging Uruguay's readiness—its aspiration—to participate in the New Order of general international organization, "based on the sovereign equality of States, and open to the affiliation of all nations, big and small, for the maintenance of world peace and security." He said this organization must be based on juridical power but with the international military force which the League of Nations lacked and "without which there can be no peace on earth." He promised Uruguay's full contribution to this international force for peace maintenance in proportion to the strength that could be mustered by the country.

President Amézaga emphasized that, when the victim of aggression, it was more compatible with the dignity of a small country to accept the assistance of an international force, to which itself contributed, than that of a specified friend or group of friends. It was also essential, he said, there should be an efficient, just and democratic State within—as was the cotninual aim of the Uruguayan government—worthy of its place in the general international organization.

Economically, Uruguayan wool and meat, it is felt here, will play their part, however small it may appear to be, in the immediate postwar tasks of relief. The United States, in the case of the former commodity, and Great Britain, in the latter, have purchased on a large scale. Unfortunately, in the early part of the year, Uruguay was hit by a severe drought, one of the worst in many years, but there were good fall and winter rains and pasturage has since been restored to normality. Government loans for rural irrigation and conservation of the soil helped to save the situation.

Accumulating Exchange

Uruguay is no exception to the general South American rule in finding that it is rapidly accumulating dollar and sterling exchange, for which there is no immediate use. In the case of the United States many of the dollars are useful to pay for the Rio Negro hydroelectric equipment. Uruguayans had set their hearts on this great national scheme for the supply of cheap power but construction was interrupted when war broke out, because the contracts had been given to Germans. It was then that Washington, in a masterly gesture of good will, came to the rescue and arranged supply of the necessary equipment to complete the project.

Uruguay will also require its dollar balances to start buying heavy machinery and specialized manufactures in the United States as soon as peace permits that country to change over from war production. It calculates that the northern republic will be ready first to accommodate overseas, especially Latin American, clients.

The accumulated sterling presents a somewhat different problem to the Uruguayans. Britain always has been the main customer, but the balance rose sharply in Uruguay's favor when wartime restrictions on British imports increased. Nor is it thought possible for London to send postwar supplies to South American countries as quickly as the United States. The home market, with low stocks, and the requirements of a loyal Empire must first be satisfied.

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Efficiency Pays in Awards and Raises

Department of Interior

Workers' Ideas Save Time and Materials

Among employees of the United States Bureau of Reclamation recently honored in a Denver ceremony was Sylvester C. Bohe (upper left), a senior carpenter, shown with his prize-winning clamp; upper center shows four who collaborated on improving a needle valve: Philip A. Kinzie, Jacob E. Warnock, Byron H. Staats, and Frank C. Lowe; in upper right is Robert F. Blanks, shown with his testing invention; and lower shows, at left, William A. Helling, a shop foreman who was commended for his use of substitute materials, with an unidentified worker at right.

Goal for 1944 Civilian Tires Seems on Way

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Scheduled 1944 production of 30,000,000 synthetic tires for civilian use probably will be met, Bradley Dewey, Rubber Director, said yesterday, but he noted the possibility that heavy military demands might reduce the expected civilian tire output as much as 20 per cent.

Mr. Dewey's comments to reporters on the rubber situation coincided with issuance of a general revision of the orders allocating synthetic rubber.

The use of neoprene, a synthetic used in shoe soles and heels, insulation and elastic fibers, was ordered reduced with the explanation that industry had been "overconverted" to its use.

While the Rubber Director is confident the 30,000,000-tire goal for passenger cars can be met, volume production for civilians will be attained much later in the year than had been expected. In other words, some tires that officials hoped to replace this spring will have to run until next fall.

Military sources said the expansion of the military vehicle manufacturing program had created an unexpected demand for additional military tires. It was pointed out that the expendable amphibious landing vehicles, which are being manufactured in huge numbers, are heavy users of tires.

The revised rubber allocation orders also show that military tires are absorbing larger percentages of synthetics. Improved manufacturing techniques and better-wearing synthetics now permit the use of synthetic rubber to 95 per cent of the total rubber content of the lighter military tires.

The larger sizes of military tires still require a greater proportionate quantity of natural rubber.

Mr. Dewey said that the synthetic-from-alcohol plants are producing at 150 per cent of rated capacity. The total synthetic rubber output almost exactly matches scheduled goals. Mr. Dewey would not comment on the performance of the petroleum-base plants, but his report on over-all production in relation to the alcohol-plant output left the inference that the petroleum plants had not reached quota production.

Reclamation Bureau Workers Win Awards for Ingenuity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—For ingenuity and efficiency improving the war effort as well as many long-range projects of the United States Bureau of Reclamation in the Department of Commerce, seven Bureau employees recently received honors in a ceremony here ordered by Secretary Harold L. Ickes.

Six received Awards of Excellence and the other a letter of honorable mention, for suggestions which "have released for war uses important quantities of critical supplies and have made possible greater efficiency in testing materials and in carpentry work," according to Oscar L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary of Interior, who conferred the honors.

Four received the award for work improving the design of large needle valves which eliminated certain pressures and their destructive effects. The four were:

Jacob E. Warnock of Denver, engineer in the materials, testing and control section of the Bureau; Frank C. Lowe of Los Angeles, assistant engineer in the materials, testing, and control section; Philip A. Kinzie of Denver, senior engineer in the electrical and mechanical designing section of the Bureau; and Byron H. Staats of Denver, engineer in the electrical and mechanical designing section.

Robert F. Blanks of Denver, senior engineer in the electrical and mechanical designing section, received an award for inventing equipment improving the accuracy and uniformity of testing material. His device is now standard equipment on practically all materials-testing machines, it was said.

Sylvester C. Bohe of Denver, senior carpenter, received an award for inventing bench clamp for a carpentry shop; it requires no nails, screws or bolts for its attachment and is now in wide use in Bureau shops here.

William A. Helling of Denver, a foreman of shops, was commended for substituting materials, saving 3,000 pounds of sheet metal and 300 pounds of solder, and reclaiming similar amounts.

The program here, synchronized with one in Washington, where five awards were made, was the first public announcement of the new suggestion system in the Department.

All six receiving awards, except Mr. Staats, were given raises in salary; because Mr. Staats is at the top of his civil-service grade, he is not eligible for ingrade promotion, so consideration is being given to reallocating him to a higher grade as soon as possible.

Mr. Chapman told the recipients and the audience of friends and fellow workers in the Continental Oil Company Auditorium here, that Secretary Ickes had asked Congress to authorize cash rewards for suggestions; payments would not exceed $1,000 in any one year to any one employee, with total awards in the Department not to exceed $20,000 a year, under the proposal.

Simpler Tax Forms Sought by Resolve

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—House Republicans called yesterday for simplification of income tax returns so that "persons of ordinary intelligence" can fill them out without expert legal help.

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution offered by Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota, which demanded that the Treasury "take immediate steps to accede to the universal demand for such action."

Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina announced last week that income tax simplification will be the number one assignment of his tax-drafting Ways and Means Committee for this year.

Republican leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts said that the G. O. P. conference listened with "enthusiasm" to a report by Representative Charles A. Halleck (R) of Indiana, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, on the Chicago meeting of the Republican National Committee.

The minority leader said there also was general discussion of President Roosevelt's state of the union and budget messages, and some of the members asserted that the Chief Executive should have been "more specific" in his recommendations.

President's Behest Keeps Gore in House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Coaxed by President Roosevelt to remain in Congress, Representative Albert Gore (D) of Tennessee yesterday abandoned his plans to join the Army, but refused to say whether the slim Democratic majority in the House had anything to do with the decision.

Mr. Gore waived his congressional immunity and was inducted, then the President issued orders forbidding members to retain their seats and serve in the armed forces at the same time. Thereupon Mr. Gore submitted his resignation to Speaker Sam Rayburn who refused to accept it until the Tennessean had seen the President.

After his White House conference, Mr. Gore told reporters:

"He told me to say: 'You are needed here and can best serve here. I hope you will stay.' And who am I to say or gainsay where I can serve best? I stay."

Asked if Mr. Roosevelt made any reference to the dwindling Democratic hold in the House, Mr. Gore grinned and said: "You have my statement."

White House 'Social' For Southern Democrats

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt will have an opportunity next week of restoring harmony in the ranks of Southern Democrats, some of whose leaders have been talking of forming a third party.

A White House "social," it was learned today, is being planned for a group of Southern Governors who are scheduled to meet here Jan. 17 to renew their perennial demand for railroad freight rate equality.

Save Paper!

When you finish reading this newspaper, fold as you buy it from your dealer and save for the waste-paper salvage campaign. Tie in bundles about 18 inches high.

FCC Backs Press-Radio Partnership

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Newspapers will not be denied radio ownership merely because they are newspapers, the Federal Communications Commission has decided—but diversification of control will be encouraged.

The FCC voted unanimously last night against adopting any general rule on newspaper ownership of broadcast outlets, but said "concentration of control in the hands of the few at the exclusion of the many who may be equally well qualified" would not be permitted.

Instead of a general rule, the Commission, in considering each application will "inquire into and in its decisions give expression to public interest' considerations."

Since the Commission said it was important to avoid "monopoly of the avenues of communicating fact and opinion," and "all the commissioners agree to the general principle that diversification of such control is desirable," it seemed to add up to this:

Public Interest Paramount

Newspaper ownership will not be considered "as one element, among others," as some commissioners had suggested, but "public interest" will be. In the event two equally well-qualified applicants—one newspaper and one non-newspaper—sought to establish a station in any particular city, and the Commission found only one frequency to be available, the "public interest" factor might be interpreted by the Commission to favor the nonnewspaper applicant.

In such a course, the Commission would have a precedent in some of its recent decisions. Occasionally, the Commission has found applicants to have similar qualifications, and has awarded a license to a nonnewspaper over a newspaper applicant.

A short statement announcing the end of the years-old newspaper-radio inquiry said the Commission "does not desire to discourage legally qualified persons from applying for licenses but does desire to encourage the maximum number of qualified persons to enter the field of mass communications, and to permit them to use all modern inventions and improvements in the art to insure good public service." It added:

"The Commission does not feel that it should deny licenses merely because the applicant is engaged or interested in a particular type of business. However, it does not intend in granting licenses in the public interest to permit the concentration of control in the hands of the few to the exclusion of the many who may be equally well qualified to render such public service as is required of a licensee."

In New York, Harold Hough, Chairman of the Newspaper-Radio Committee and Treasurer of the Fort Worth, Texas, Star-Telegram, released the following statement by the Committee:

"The Newspaper Radio Committee welcomed the dismissal of the proceedings involving newspapers in radio. It has long contended that the entire question was within the province of Congress rather than the Federal Communications Commission and it, therefore, approved wholeheartedly the action of the Commission in dismissing Order 79 and 79A discriminating against newspaper ownership.

William C. Burdett

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Jan. 14—William C. Burdett, who passed on here today, had been United States Minister to New Zealand for the past two months.

Mr. Burdett, a native of Nashville, Tenn., had been in diplomatic and consular service since 1919. After attending the University of Tennessee he worked as a mining engineer and mine operator in South American from 1903 to 1906, and in Greenville, Tenn., from 1906 to 1917.

He served as Consul in Ensenada, Mexico, from 1919-1922, Consul at Seville, Spain, 1922-25; Consul at Brussels, Belgium, 1925-30; Consul General at Lima, Peru, 1930-32; Secretary of Embassy, Lima, 1932; Secretary of Legation, Panama City, Panama, 1933-35; Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, 1937-39; and Consulor of Embassy at Rio until taking up his duties here.

He served in the United States Army in the Philippine Insurrection, 1900 to 1903, was an infantry Captain in World War I, and became a Major in the Officers' Reserve Corps. His decorations include the American Distinguished Service Cross and Purple Heart medal and the French Croix de Guerre.

Vets' Education Aid By U. S. Is Indorsed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The idea of Government financial aid to permit discharged war veterans to complete college educations was indorsed yesterday by a Senate Education and Labor Subcommittee.

Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, said the legislation was approved in an executive session with only minor revisions and that it would go before the full Education Committee next week. He predicted equally prompt approval there.

Carrying no specific appropriation but estimated to involve about $1,000,000,000 of Federal aid in the form of Government payments of tuition, fees, and subsistence allowances, the program would be administered by a Federal director and an advisory council of Government officials, educators, and public representatives.

Land Says That Ship Lines Must Enter Civil Aviation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Rear Admiral E. S. Land, Maritime Commission Chairman, declares a Civil Aeronautics Board ruling denying the right of a steamship company to enter the air transport field was contradictory to congressional policy and would "shackle" this country in its postwar competition for foreign trade.

In a vigorous defense of joint development and expansion of the two methods of overseas transport in the postwar world, Admiral Land told an executive session of the House Merchant Marine Committee that participation of the maritime industry in civil aeronautics was necessary if the United States "is to have a merchant marine adequate for the development of its foreign and domestic commerce."

This statement, made public yesterday by the Committee after the session, said European nations, through their steamship companies, have entered the field of aviation, and "competition with the merchant marines of other nations, therefore, demands that the American Merchant Marine be unshackled by arbitrary and narrow interpretation of civil aeronautics law.

"Postwar competition in shipping will be keener and more serious than any heretofore met by American steamship companies," he said. "Co-operation between air transport systems and the Merchant Marine is a condition precedent to meeting this postwar competition and the maintenance of at least an equal position in foreign commerce with those nations who place no restrictions upon the operation of steamship companies in the aviation field."

Ships and planes, the Admiral said, "are not an end in themselves; they are a means to an end. . . .

"The combined strength of the Merchant Marine and the air marine of tomorrow will be the gauge of the strength of the United States in foreign and domestic commerce. The weakness of one will be reflected in any power of the other."

Asserting that "further argument of the CAB" that its interpretation of the law was contrary to the spirit and intent of the words of Congress would "presumably be of no avail," Admiral Land said an amendment to the law to remove present restrictions on steamship companies entering the air field "must be enacted."

"It is submitted that the argument against intrusion of the Merchant Marine in aeronautics is based upon a protection of existing monopoly in direct contradiction to the statement of policy contained in the Civil Aeronautics Act," he said.

"The CAB neglects to consider that the question involved is not American capital, but the position of America in world commerce. In the future development of world aeronautics, the dollars of a few cannot be placed ahead of national interest in foreign commerce."

Lecture Favor Seen Returning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—A prediction that popularity of public lectures will return this year was voiced by Dr. Russell Potter, Director of the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University, in his annual report to the University.

His confidence in the survival of the lecture platform came on the heels of a disappointing lecture season at Columbia and elsewhere. A general decline in membership, attendance and income was attributed by Dr. Potter to the view "that lecture-going, like other forms of adult education, is a leisure-time activity."

"But perhaps the greatest factor of all was the temper of the public mind," he said. "The public was not in a mood for lectures, and there was a rather widespread feeling that in time of total war the patriotic citizen should not 'waste' his time going to lectures."

Dr. Potter held that the lecture platform has not succumbed to the radio and that it never would, since radio, he said, lacks personal, as well as visual, appeal to the audience.

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In President Roosevelt's Proclamation to the People of the United States on July 26, 1943, announcing the THIRD WAR LOAN DRIVE, he stated:
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'The Cross of Lorraine' — Letter From Hollywood — Marisa Regules

Aumont Heads All-Men Cast Of War Film

"The Cross of Lorraine," a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture showing the horrors of German military prisons, arrived Thursday at the State and Orpheum.

The story centers round a group of captive Frenchmen of various trades and professions, drawn together by mutual liking, who find a leader in a young lawyer, Pierre. To forward plans for escape Pierre becomes something of a collaborator with the Germans, and so works out a ruse to get Victor, the one of their little group who as a result of his treatment by the Germans cannot walk, across the border into Occupied France.

There Pierre and Victor join the others, who have come out of Germany as returned prisoners to release able-bodied Frenchmen for work in Nazi factories. Pierre incites a revolt in a French town where the Germans are trying to get workers and the picture ends in a scene of carnage in which all the Nazis are killed or driven away. The villagers burn their houses and march off into the hills to continue guerrilla resistance.

Brutality is piled on terrorism as cold German ruthlessness is matched at last by the merciless French when they get the upper hand. Pierre is played with fire by Jean Pierre Aumont, and Gene Kelly acts Victor. Other important roles are taken by Richard Whorf, Joseph Calleia, Peter Lorre, Hume Cronyn, Tonio Selwart, Wallace Ford, Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Emma Dunn.

"Whistling in Brooklyn," the companion feature, finds Red Skelton playing once more the role of a radio criminologist. Police detectives think that he is really a criminal for whom they are looking, and at the same time gangsters are on his trail. But he manages to solve all of the difficulties. Ann Rutherford, Jean Rogers, "Rags" Ragland, Ray Collins, Henry O'Neill, William Frawley, and Sam Levene are prominent in the cast.

Ralph Jusko

Ralph Jusko, base-baritone, will make his Boston debut in Jordan Hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 9. He has been a member of the Philadelphia Opera Company, the Westminster Choir, and the Baltimore Oratorio Society.

Symphony Luncheon

Boris Goldovsky will discuss with piano illustrations the French Impressionist music at the Symphony luncheon of Friday, Jan. 21, in the Oval Room of the Copley-Plaza.

Scene From 'Tropical Revue'

Katherine Dunham and members of her company in the show which they will present beginning Monday at the Boston Opera House. The engagement continues through the week.

Dunham Program

Katherine Dunham will appear with her "Tropical Revue" daily except Wednesday next week at the Boston Opera House. Matinees will be given Thursday and Saturday. The program:

Rara Tonga. Music by Paquita Anderson
Cuban Slave Lament
Moorish Bolero
Music by Paquita Anderson
Choro Music by Gogliano
Rhumba with a Little Jive Mixed In
Musichy Andre
Callate ("Sh—Be Quiet")
Music by Candido Vicenty
Ritual Dance
Para Que tu Veas Bobby Capo
Promenade—Havana 1910
Music by Mercedes Navarro
Rotes de Passage
Street Scene—Port au Prince
Ellis, Gaucho, Mandez
Bahiana Music by Don Alfonso
Tropics—Shore Excursion
Plantation Dances
Original Dixieland Band
Leonard Ware Trio
Variations on Boogie Woogie
Music by Lewis, Ammons and Smith
Barrel House
Music by Lewis and Ammons
Honky-Tonk Train
Music by Meade Lux Lewis
Finale Dunham Dancers

Film for Defense Workers

A 45-minute film, "U. S. Army Report," which has arrived at Boston headquarters of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and is available for showing to civilian defense workers, provides a quick view of the scope of the war and the immense supplies required at the fighting fronts.

Material from captured German and Japanese war pictures has been combined with Russian and American documentary shots to point the double moral of the film—that abundant difficulties remain to be overcome by the fighting men and that unrelaxing effort is still required on the home front.

The film takes the spectator to battlefields and into factories, and by means of diagrams throws light on the problems of warfare in the Pacific and in Europe.

Another Musical Coming

"Follow the Girls," a new musical comedy by Guy Bolton and Eddie Davis, with Gertrude Niesen, Jackie Gleason, Tim Herbert, Buster West, and Irina Baronova in the cast, is said in New York to be scheduled for a Boston tryout starting March 7, after a New Haven preview beginning March 2. David J. Wolper and Harry Delmar are the producers. Mr. Delmar is staging the show, with Edgar J. MacGregor in charge of the book and Catherine Littlefield of the choreography. Howard Bay is designing the settings. Songs are by Dan Shapiro, Milton Pascal and Phil Charig.

Kapell Program

When William Kapell, pianist, gives his first recital in Jordan Hall on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 29, his program will be as follows:

Fantasie and Fugue, G minor, Bach-Liszt
Sonata in B minor ..... Chopin
Capriccio, Op. 76, B minor .... Brahms
Intermezzo, Op. 76, A flat major.
Capriccio, Op 76, C major ..... Brahms
Three Preludes ..... Shostakovitch
Sonata No. 3, A minor ..... Prokofieff

'Rosalinda' Seat Sale

Mail orders for the Boston engagement of "Rosalinda" which opens at the Shubert Theater on Jan. 24 are being filled for patrons who have written from Worcester, Hartford, Portland, Providence, Lowell, Springfield, New Haven, Albany and as far away as Quebec. The Shubert box office staff reports the sale one of the heaviest it has handled.

Ruth Posselt at Jordan

Ruth Posselt, violinist, will be heard in the Aaron Richmond Celebrity Series at Jordan Hall on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 30. She will be assisted by Lukas Foss, pianist and composer, whose symphonic piece "Prairie" was performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra earlier this season. E. Power Biggs will be at the organ. Included in the program will be a Sonata by Grieg, Chaconne by Vitali, Hexapoda Suite by Bennett, and pieces by Shostakovitch and Oscar Levant.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p.m.—News; Marching to Music.
3:15 p.m.—Novatime; Music.
3:30 p.m.—String Music.
4:00 p.m.—News; weather; music.
4:30 p.m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p.m.—News, Dance Bands.
5:30 p.m.—Musicale; recordings.
6:00 p.m.—News.
6:15 p.m.—Serenade; Jim Boring.
6:45 p.m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:00 p.m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p.m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p.m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, news.
8:00 p.m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p.m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p.m.—Sheelah Carter, news.
3:15 p.m.—"S. S. Frank Cuhel."
3:30 p.m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p.m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p.m.—"Across the Footlights."
4:30 p.m.—Bob Stanley's Orch.
5:00 p.m.—Danaant Music.
6:00 p.m.—News Service.
6:15 p.m.—Digest; Songs.
6:30 p.m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p.m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p.m.—"In the Gloaming."
7:30 p.m.—Sammy Lewis' Orch.
8:00 p.m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p.m.—Fulton Oursler, Reports.
8:30 p.m.—"Freedom of Opportunity."
9:00 p.m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p.m.—Gracie Fields' Victory Show.
9:30 p.m.—"Double or Nothing."
10:00 p.m.—Network Sports.
11:00 p.m.—News Service.
11:15 p.m.—Weather; Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p.m.—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

Home Front Film Planned By Selznick

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

David Selznick's new picture—his first since "Rebecca"—will be unlike the book from which it was made, "Since You Went Away," by Margaret Buell Wilder.

The script reads, "By Jeffrey Daniel." Jeffrey and Daniel are the names of Mr. Selznick's two sons. It is a name Mr. Selznick often uses when he writes scripts for his pictures.

A "panorama of the home front" is what the studio calls this story of wife and daughters left behind when the husband and father goes off to war.

Something of the size of this production can be judged from the cast. Lionel Barrymore has been called in to do a single short sequence. Claudette Colbert, Joseph Cotten, Jennifer Jones, Shirley Temple, Monty Woolley, Robert Walker, Hattie McDaniel, and Nazimova are some of the other players.

There will be 2,000 extras, and one scene alone will have about 700 of them in it. This is reaching the proportions of the casting in "Gone With the Wind," another Selznick film.

In fact, from signs about the studio, it appears as if Selznick is about to launch a full-fledged producing studio. It has been the producer's custom in the past to "farm" his players out, and make only one picture every three or four years. "Rebecca" was made in 1939 and released in 1940.

The studio has chosen a title, Vanguard Films, and would have quite a roster of stars without going off the home lot. Directors John Cromwell and Alfred Hitchcock are under contract there. Stars include Ingrid Bergman, Joan Fontaine, Shirley Temple, and Jennifer Jones.

Producer Dore Schary, signed as an associate for Mr. Selznick, will produce the first picture under the Vanguard Film head. It will be "Double Furlough," with Miss Fontaine and Mr. Cotten.

Miss Temple is expected to win honors in "Since You Went Away"; and after its release, it is said, she will be lent to Miss Pickford for "Junior Miss," which will be her first starring vehicle since her child pictures.

G. Maillard Kesslere
Ralph Herbert
Leading man in "Rosalinda," operetta coming to the Shubert Jan. 24.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Jan. 16

10:45 a.m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, Jan. 16

2:30 p.m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
5:00 p.m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a.m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:00 p.m.—Leslie Bridgewater's Orchestra, and Yvonne Arnaud. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Caracas—6:15 p.m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p.m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p.m.—Talk by William Holt. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
London—8:30 p.m.—"World Affairs" Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p.m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Melbourne—9:00 p.m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Sydney—9:25 p.m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ8, 9.58 meg., 31 m.
London—9:30 p.m.—Workers' Playtime. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
London—10:15 p.m.—Coldstream Guards Band. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m. GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m., GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p.m.—Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Argentine Pianist At Jordan Hall

"Tango," by Juan José Castro, and "Danza de los animales," by García Morillo, are a couple of interesting studies which Marisa Regules, pianist, brought to the attention of audience in Jordan Hall last night, assembled under the auspices of the Pan American Society of Massachusetts.

The pieces bear the character of popular tunes, but at the same time they contain the structure of serious music. They are light without being trifling. They might take orchestral arrangement and be converted into something like pictures in color, yet they are conceived in a true style for the keyboard instrument and they merit a place, if only a special and temporary one, in the recital repertory.

A work of less significance on the artist's program was "Norteña," by Alberto Ginastera; excellent enough, indeed, in its way, but its way partakes of routine impressionism.

To make observation on the performer herself, her playing of two items from the classic shelf, the Bach-Busoni Toccata in C major and the Schumann Sonata in F sharp minor, op. 11, proved in all regards admirable. That would have been enough to launch her on a successful Boston career, but she succumbed to a temptation to display her talents as a Chopin interpreter, and the task proved somewhat arduous. She might have trusted to the friendliness and fair-mindedness of her public, and left the Nocturne in E minor, op. 72, No. 1, and the Polonaise in A flat major for another time.

A Chopin show will not bear being pitchforked on by a new player when the old hands are as alert and as ready to meet competition as they are today. No mistake about it, however, a pianist who can take care of the Schumann Sonata in F sharp minor and things from the Spanish school by Falla, Granados, and Albéniz as Miss Regules did, is entitled to high regard, and one who can bring along some new music like the Castro "Tango" and the Morillo "Danza" and freshen up the recital situation ever so little, deserves applause and recall.

W. P. T.

© Universal
James Brown
In "Corvette K-225," coming Sunday to the Exeter.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"Student Prince," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)
Wilbur—"The Cherry Orchard," by Chekhov. Starring Eva Le Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Shubert—"Mexican Hayride," musical comedy by Cole Porter and Herbert and Dorothy Fields. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.
Plymouth—"Peepshow," new comedy by Ernest Pascal. Featuring John Emery and Tamara Geva. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

New England Mutual Hall—"A Decent Birth, a Happy Funeral," by William Saroyan. Presented by the Tributary Theater. 8:30.

Travelogue

Symphony Hall—Travel talk on Mexico by Burton Holmes. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Arctic Passage." 2, 5, 8. "Pilot No. 5." "Frenchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. "Crazy House." Olsen and Johnson. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.
Fenway—"No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House." Jimmy Lydon. 11:30 a.m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.
Keith Memorial—"Charlie Chan in Secret Service," Sidney Toler, Gwen Kenyon. 9:15 a.m., 12:05, 3, 5:50, 8:45. "The Gang's All Here." Alice Faye. 10:20 a.m., 1:10, 4:05, 6:55, 9:50.
Kenmore—"Salute to the Marines." Wallace Beery. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Nobody's Darling." Gladys George. 1:15, 4:50, 8:10.
Majestic—"Suspicion," Joan Fontaine, Cary Grant. 11:36 a.m., 2:53, 6:10, 9:32. "Is Everybody Happy," 10:18 a.m., 1:22, 4:34, 7:58.
Metropolitan—"Guadalcanal Diary." Preston Foster. 10 a.m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "The Good Fellows." Helen Walker, James Brown. 11:40 a.m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.
Modern—"Northern Pursuit." Errol Flynn. 9:15 a.m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Happy Land." Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 10:55 a.m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.
Orpheum—"Whistling in Brooklyn." Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 9:30 a.m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:10, 10:25. "The Cross of Lorraine." Pierre Aumont. 11 a.m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:40.
Paramount—"No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 10:50 a.m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 9:35 a.m., 12:15, 3, 5:40, 8:25.
RKO-Boston—"Ghost Ship," Richard Dix. 10a.m., 12:45, 3:20, 5:35, 8, 10:15. Stage Show: 11:25 a.m., 2, 4:35, 7, 9:15.
Scollay—"True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. 11:40 a.m., 2, 4:20, 6:30, 8:35. "Jack London." Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. 10:05 a.m., 1:25, 4:40, 8.
South Station Theater—"United We Stand." "Cavalcade of Dance." "Ted Florita." "Red Men on Parade." "Flicker Flashbacks." cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"Whistling in Brooklyn." Red Skelton. 10, 4:17, 7:24, 10:31. "Cross of Lorraine." Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly. 11:30 a.m., 2:37, 5:44, 8:51.
Tripix—"Our Russian Ally." "Film Memories." "Alaska." "Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo." "Camping and Fishing." "Captured Nazi Films," cartoons. News Digest. Continuous 10:30 a.m. to midnight.
Uptown—"Is Everybody Happy." Ted Lewis and his band. 1:25, 4:40, 7:55. "Northern Pursuit." Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. 2:50, 6:10, 9:25.
Washington Street Olympia—"True to Life." Mary Martin, Franchot Tone, Dick Powell. 11:15 a.m., 2:45, 5:16, 9:45. "Jack London." Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. 9:40 a.m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Fired Wife," Robert Paige. "Somewhere in France," Constance Cummings. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Top Man," Donald O'Connor. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers, Frances Langford.
Regent: "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. "What's Buzzin' Cousin," A. Miller.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez, Max Baer. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Brenda Marshall. 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy.
Coolidge Corner: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker.
Cleveland Circle: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 8.
Harvard: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Brenda Marshall. 3, 6.
University: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Is Everybody Happy?" 1:35, 4:30, 8:05.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Fired Wife," Robert Paige. "Mystery Broadcast."
Codman Square: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Victory Through Air Power." 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Victory Through Air Power." 1:40, 8.
EVERETT — Capitol: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 3, 7, 9:14. "Murder on the Waterfront." 2:08, 8:15.
Park: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. "Here Comes Elmer," Dale Evans.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley. 1:30, 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. 3, 8:45. March of Time. 2:30, 8:15.
MALDEN—Granada: "Footlight Glamour," Blondie and the Bumsteads. 1:55, 5:03, 8:11. "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. 3:10, 6:18, 9:26.
Mystic: "Go West," Marx Brothers. 1:55, 7:30. "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor, Lana Turner. 3:20, 9:15.
Maplewood: "Johnny Comes Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 3:20, 9:20. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. 2:12, 8:12.
Orpheum: "What's Buzzin' Cousin," Ann Miller, John Hubbard. 2:15, 8. "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. 3:35, 9:20.
Strand: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. 3:15, 8:25. "Is Everybody Happy?" Ted Lewis. 1:55, 6:55, 10.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. George. 1:15, 4:50, 8:10.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris.
Fellsway: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Tennessee Johnson." 1:30, 7:30.
MELROSE—Melrose: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley.
NATICK—Colonial: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder. 1:45, 7:45.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Claudia," Robert Young, Dorothy McGuire. "Victory Through Air Power." 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Five Junction," Dick Moore. "City That Stopped Hitler." 2, 8.
Strand: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Two Tickets to London," Michele Morgan, Alan Curtis. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Shanty Town," Mary Lee, John Archer. 2:08, 7:53. "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. 3:27, 9:12.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Hostages," Luise Rainer. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Union Pacific," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Souls at Sea," Gary Cooper, George Raft.
Coolidge: "Salute to the Marines." Wallace Beery. Fay Bainter. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Brenda Marshall.
WAVERLEY—Belmont: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," Bette Davis, Humphrey Bogart. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder. Ruth Ford.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Loew's STATE and ORPHEUM
BIG NEWEST & FUNNIEST! — DARING! STARTLING! REVEALING!
Doors Open: Orpheum 9:15 a.m. State 11:15 a.m.
RED SKELTON Whistling in Brooklyn with ANN RUTHERFORD JEAN ROGERS
The Cross of Lorraine with PIERRE AUMONT GENE KELLY
2 BIG MGM HITS

KEITH MEMORIAL
CARMEN MIRANDA · ALICE FAYE · PHIL BAKER · BENNY GOODMAN AND HIS ORCH.
The Gang's All Here
TECHNICOLOR
CO-HIT "Charlie Chan in Secret Service"

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY
NOW
Claudette COLBERT · Fred MacMURRAY
"NO TIME FOR LOVE"
Plus "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House"

UPTOWN Hunt. & Mass. Aves. Very Popular Prices
ERROL FLYNN — JULIE BISHOP
"NORTHERN PURSUIT"
Plus Ted Lewis and His Band in "IS EVERYBODY HAPPY?"

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TODAY 2:30—TOM'W 8:30
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
Serge Koussevitzky, Conducting
Igor Stravinsky, Conducting

SYMPHONY HALL TOMORROW at 2:30
BURTON HOLMES
"TODAY'S MEXICO"
All New Films—All Color—All Motion
Tickets: $1.10, 83c, 55c. Incl. Tax.

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

Aaron Richmond presents
THIS SUN. 3:30—SYMPHONY HALL
SERKIN
World-Famous Pianist's Only Recital
REMAINING TICKETS TILL 6 P. M.
PONS Tickets for Sun. aft., Jan. 23, still available

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Preston FOSTER · Lloyd NOLAN · William BENDIX
"GUADALCANAL DIARY"
Plus "THE GOOD FELLOWS"

BOSTON (STAGE)

THIS MON. EVE. — OPERA HOUSE
9 Nights ONLY (No. Wed.) & Sat. Mat. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75. Thursday Mat. 55 cts. to $2.20.
TICKETS NOW — OPERA HOUSE 'TIL 10 P. M. WILBUR THEATRE 'TIL 8 P. M.
"Continuously laughable, yet heart-warming." *The Christian Science Monitor*
KATHERINE DUNHAM in TROPICAL REVUE
A MUSICAL HEATWAVE
Company of 50

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
LAST 2 DAYS. MAT. TOM'W — EVES. 8:30
EVERETT MARSHALL
with Frank Hornaday and Laurel Hurley in
THE STUDENT PRINCE
with the famous singing male chorus
SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE
WILBUR THEATRE, AND OPERA HOUSE
Evens.: 55c to $2.75. Wed. Mat.: 55c to $1.65. Sat. Mat.: 55c to $2.20

WILBUR Evs. 8:30 — MAT. TOM'W — 2 WEEKS ONLY
Carly Wharton and Margaret Webster present
LE GALLIENNE-SCHILDKRAUT
In a New Production of Chekhov's
"The Cherry Orchard"
EVES.: $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10
MATS.: Wed. & Sat. $2.20, $1.65, $1.10.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
Thursday McGUIRE Claudia Everybody HAPPY?
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday
"GIRL CRAZY"
"The Falcon and the Co-eds"

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S Greatest Production
LIFEBOAT
By JOHN STEINBECK
Starring TALLULAH BANKHEAD
with WILLIAM BENDIX And A Startling Cast!
A Sensational Saga from 20th CENTURY-FOX
ASTOR B'WAY & 45th ST.

TODAY THRU TUESDAY
PLAZA 58th ST. near MADISON
OLIVIA de HAVILLAND · ROBERT CUMMINGS · CHARLES COBURN
Princess O'Rourke
AT 12 NOON—2-4-6-8 and 10 P.M.

ALICE FAYE · CARMEN MIRANDA · PHIL BAKER
BENNY GOODMAN AND ORCH.
"The GANG'S ALL HERE"
PLUS ON STAGE — JIMMY DORSEY and ORCH.
BILL ROBINSON · BETTY HALLEN · RAY ENGLISH
BUY MOVIE BONDS
BOXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A ROUSING HIT."—Coleman, Mirror
RICHARD RODGERS presents
A New Musical Adaptation of Mark Twain's
A CONNECTICUT YANKEE
by FIELDS, RODGERS & HART
with VIVIENNE SEGAL—DICK FORAN
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45th St. W. of 8th Ave. CI 6-6363. Evens. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40.

3 MATS. Every Week — Wed., Thurs. and Sat. 2:40. Evens. 8:40
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET
"A HIT" —WALTER WINCHELL
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf.

"Continuously laughable, yet heart-warming." *The Christian Science Monitor*
JANIE
2nd YEAR
LAUGH HIT
MANSFIELD, 47 St., W. of Broadway CI. 6-9056
Evens. Incl. Sunday 8:40. Mats. Sat. and Sun.

5th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY *Atkinson, Times*
LIFE WITH FATHER
HOWARD LINDSAY and DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street PE. 6-9540
Evens. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Katharine Cornell & John C. Wilson present
LOVERS AND FRIENDS
by DODIE SMITH
KATHARINE CORNELL · RAYMOND MASSEY
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
PLYMOUTH, 45th West of Broadway. CI. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30. $3.85-1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT!
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers. Book & Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d. Directed by Rouben Mamoulian. Dances by Agnes de Mille.
Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Buloff, Joan Roberts
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44th Evgs. 8:30 SHARP
Evens. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
PAUL ROBESON
in the Margaret Webster Production
OTHELLO
JOSE FERRER—UTA HAGEN
MARGARET WEBSTER—JAMES MONKS
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44th. Evgs. 8:30 SHARP
CI. 6-5990. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 SHARP

"The Funniest Woman in the World!"
ZASU PITTS in RAMSHACKLE INN
"A humdinger of a play, as utterly delightful as 'Arsenic and Old Lace'."—Rascoe, World-Tel.
ROYALE Thea., 45th West of B'way. CI. 5-5760
Evens. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat. & Sun.

TONIGHT at 8:30 — $3.30 — LAST 2 WEEKS
Best Seats
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
Took Audience by Storm'—World-Tele.
ROSALINDA
Music by JOHANN STRAUSS
40th St. Thea., W. of B'y. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
50c, $1 and 1.50 PLUS TAX
Sat. Nights Only, 50c to $2.50 Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
SECOND EDITION
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center CO 1-5474
Evens. 8:40. Sun. 8:15. No Monday performance.
Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40; Sun. 3. Mail Orders Filled

"A TRIUMPH!"—Barnes, Her. Trib.
Jan KIEPURA Marta EGGERTH
in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with MELVILLE COOPER
MAJESTIC THEATRE, West 44 St. CI 6-0730
Evens. 8:30, $1.10-3.30. Mats. Thurs., Sat., 2:30.

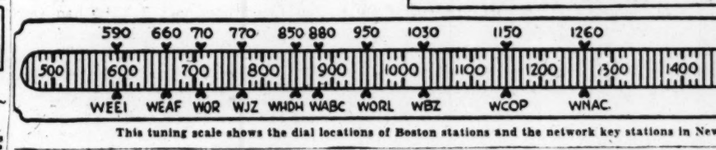
"A Truly Amazing Play"—World-Telegram
"TOMORROW THE WORLD"
At Barrymore Theatre—New York City
Ralph BELLAMY—Shirley BOOTH
At Selwyn Theatre—Chicago
Elissa LAND!—Paul McGRATH
Mats. Wed. & Sat.

THE U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES present
WINGED VICTORY
by MOSS HART
Curtain 8:13 and 2:10 Sharp
PERF. NIGHTLY Incl. SUNDAY (No Perf. Mon.)
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
44TH ST. THEA., West of Broadway. LA. 4-4207
SORRY, NO MAIL ORDERS ACCEPTED

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Caribbean: Drama	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins"; scotch	"S. S. Frank Cuhel"	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	Red Cross program;	"Pepper Young's Family"	Yankee House Party;	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45	"Help Wanted"	music; guest speaker	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Show Tune Time	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	"March of Dimes"	Singing Stars	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Dick Jurgens' Orch.
4:45	Parade; Date	Singing Stars	"Young Widder Brown"	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Freddie Slack's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	All Star Dance Parade.	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Merry Macs
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life";	"The Black Hood"; dr.	Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harw'd	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murra, show	"Jerry and Sky"	Guest Star Theater	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	WHDH Studio Orch.	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	'Dateline'; drama	"Hot Stove League"	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama; In Gloaming	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	Friday on Br'dway	"The Lone Ranger";	Yankee Yarns	Sammy Lewis' Orch.	Royal Light Quartet
7:45	soloist; orchestra	western drama	John Barry, comment	Samm

Prejudices of Women On New Fabrics Passing

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Prejudice on the part of American women toward new, man-made fabrics has largely disappeared within the last two years, according to Mrs. William C. Hammer, director of consumer relations for Celanese Corporation of America. It used to be that nothing was quite as good as what grandmother wore, but this attitude has given way to a more open-minded appraisal of the so-called test-tube fibers, she says. Of course, these are improving all the time, too.

As she travels from coast to coast addressing clubs, home-study groups, and colleges, Mrs. Hammer finds a keen desire to know what the tags on "scientifically made" fiber fabrics mean in terms of durability for specific purposes. She likes to use the terms "scientifically made" or "man made" rather than "synthetic" because synthetic, she says, connotes something that is an imitation or a substitute, when the fact is that these new fabrics occupy an important place on their own merit.

Mrs. Hammer, who was in Boston yesterday to address the Business' and Professional Women's Club last night, is the former artistic director and general manager of the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company. From engaging opera stars to telling American women about fabrics might seem like a broad jump were it not that textiles have long been her hobby. When she and her late husband, who was business manager of the Opera Company, visited Europe in the summers looking for musical talent, she always set aside time to study textiles in the museums. The Hammers were responsible for bringing Nino Martini to this country, having heard him sing in Verona, and they engaged John Charles Thomas after hearing him when he was in Brussels. "Many of the young singers at the Metropolitan started with us," she told me.

Mrs. Hammer herself has a trained voice, "but my husband was the only one who thought I could sing," she laughed. "And I had sense enough to know he was distinctly prejudiced." However that may be, her training now stands her in good stead as a public speaker.

Mrs. Hammer insists she wears clothes made of Celanese fabrics not merely because it is her job to publicize this cellulose-acetate variety of rayon, but because she has found it so satisfactory.

Woman Judge to Talk

Judge Emma Fall Schofield will address the midwinter meeting of the Eastern Massachusetts Home Economics Association tomorrow morning at 10:45 o'clock in the Boston Edison Auditorium on the subject, "Piloting Modern Youth." The business session convenes at 10:15, Mrs. Clare L. Walsh of Newton Center, President, presiding. Miss Agnes Early of Newton is Program Chairman.

Judge Schofield will speak a second time this week end but on an entirely different subject, when she describes her vacation adventures in Mexico and Puerto Rico to members and friends at the Women's City Club Sunday at 8 p. m. She will supplement her talk with her own colored slides. Mrs. Evelyn M. Sampson and Mrs. W. Stewart Whittemore will be hostesses.

Saturday Programs

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Alton Hall Blackington will present his film, "Yankee Newsreel," in the ballroom at 2 p. m.

Southern Club of Boston—Annual Robert E. Lee Birthday Ball, Hotel Statler, 8 p. m. until midnight. Hostesses for the evening include Mrs. Vanness Wolff, Mrs. J. H. McClary, Mrs. Mary Bell Gay, Mrs. Robert E. Green, Mrs. Montgomery Wells, Mrs. Alexander Jardine, Mrs. Charles R. Whitehurst, and Mrs. Willard B. Freeman.

New Hampshire's Daughters—The Thaw pictures of Asia will be shown at the Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m. Mrs. Stanley B. Dolley will preside at the business meeting.

'Nothing Short of Scandalous' Kennedy Says of Tax Blanks

"Nothing short of scandalous" was the term employed today by Joseph P. Kennedy, former United States Ambassador to Great Britain, to describe the current Federal income tax blank. Mr. Kennedy in Boston this morning to visit his son Robert, who is a Naval Aviation cadet here, declared the tax blank, in his opinion, would consfitute a major problem to the Government.

"It places a terrific responsibility on big business. Large numbers of men have to spend all their time trying to figure it out, and no two have yet been able to agree on any one point," said the former Ambassador.

"Business leaders have been unable to understand it, and even tax experts are not in full agreement as to what should be deducted and what paid.

"It is no wonder," Mr. Kennedy went on, "that people become confused and lose faith in their government leaders when they are presented with such a muddled mess as this present income tax form. It is confusing even to the person of unusual intelligence and financial experience, and I can't imagine the average wage-eanrer figuring out the answers."

He added that the Government should order an immediate revision of the blank to make it understandable to the layman.

Mr. Kennedy declined to discuss politics, saying it was too early yet to make any predictions with regard to the presidential campaign.

Though he expressed satisfaction with the way the war was going, he had no prediction as to when the United Nations would achieve final victory. His only comment on President Roosevelt's budget message was: "You know where part of your pay check is going every week."

After his Boston visit, Mr. Kennedy will go to Palm Beach, Fla., where his now famous son, Lieut. John F. Kennedy, is back on leave from skippering a PT boat in the South Pacific. The former diplomat said he had not yet seen his son John but had talked with him several times by telephone.

Besides John and Robert, Mr. Kennedy has two other children in the nation's service. Joseph, Jr., is flying a four-motored bomber in England; Kathleen is a staff assistant in the Red Cross in England. The Kennedy's have nine children.

IT SOLVES ALL CLEANING PROBLEMS!

RED CAP CLEANER WIND-O-WASH

Enriched and Sliced!

LONG LOAF or OLDE STYLE BREAD

Evenly sliced for better toast and sandwiches. You'll like their fine, even texture. It's not rationed - eat all you want.

2 lb. 4 oz. LOAVES 19¢

Fresh Baked Daily and Sold Only in First National Stores

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "R," "S" and "T" now valid; "U" stamps become valid Jan. 16; all expire Jan. 29.

Jan. 15 last day to use spare stamp No. 2 in Book 4 worth five points on purchase of fresh pork products and sausage.

Brown stamps "V" will become valid Jan. 23; "W," Jan. 30, and "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13; "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Sugar—Jan. 15—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds will expire. Stamp 30 becomes valid for five pounds on Jan. 16.

Canned Goods Today—Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20. Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J" became valid Jan. 1; expire Feb. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. Period 3 coupons also good until March 14 (Class 4, small domestic usesrs, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Slade's CELERY SALT — Delicious in soups and on cold meats.

Wills Not to Run

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 14 (AP)—Gov. William H. Wills announced yesterday that he would not be a candidate for a third term nor would be oppose Senator George Aiken in the coming election, basing his decision on health reasons. There never has been a third-term Governor in Vermont. Governor Wills is serving his second term.

Dr. Arthur Fairbanks

Dr. Arthur Fairbanks, of Cambridge, who passed on yesterday, held the post of Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts from 1907 to 1925.

A native of Hanover, N. H., Dr. Fairbanks was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1886 and Union Theological Seminary in 1888. He studied in Berlin and Freiberg, Germany, and upon his return to the United States became a professor of literature at Dartmouth. He lectured upon philosophy, logic, ancient and modern languages, and literature at the universities of Iowa, Yale, Michigan, and Cornell.

Dr. Fairbanks, who was a grandson of the inventor of the Fairbanks platform scale, authored books on sociology, philosophy, and mythology. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Philological Association, Archeological Institute of America, and Phi Beta Kappa.

Study Labor at Boston Navy Yard

By a Staff Photographer

Navy Manpower Survey Committee Begins Canvass of Needs

A committee of four, after completing inquiry into the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, opened investigation of the labor situation at the Boston Navy Yard, aided by some 25 others picked for various sections of the inquiry. The Survey Committee itself consists of (left to right) William A. Foley, Boston, Regional Director of the First Region of the United States Civil Service Commission, Capt. Cary W. Magruder, U. S. N., Commanding Officer of the Naval Training Station at Newport, R. I., and senior member of the committee; John F. Tinsley of Worcester, President of the Crompton and Knowles Company, and Commander C. O. Ward, U. S. N. R., attached to the Torpedo Station at Newport.

Apartment House Group Head Sees Rent Control Relief Near

The Real Estate Week

A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Property owners who find that their operating expenses have soared all out of proportion to the rents they are permitted to collect under Government controls are going to see beneficial changes in rent policies within a matter of weeks, George Higgins, President of the Boston Apartment House Owners Association, promised today.

Mr. Higgins said he was quoting the National Apartment House Owners Association with headquarters in Washington in saying that members of Congress are definitely irked over the inequities in rent controls which fixed rents as of March, 1941, levels without halting the rise of material and labor costs to property owners.

"Legislation has been drafted and will come before Congress shortly," Mr. Higgins announced, "to correct a situation whereby some rents have been frozen at levels causing hardship and in many instances losses to property owners."

Meanwhile, Mr. Higgins predicted that the Office of Price Administration would not await congressional action in setting rent controls on a more equitable basis. Among the important changes he anticipates by the OPA are:

1. Relief relative to costs of operating certain types of property upon which costs of operating have skyrocketed, while other properties in the same areas have not been so affected.

2. Leveling upward of rents for some units in certain office buildings and apartment houses which do not conform with rents for other units in the same buildings.

3. Radical changes in details relating to the evictions of tenants and other minor improvements to give back some of the controlling factors in a building to the landlord, as opposed to the tenant.

Mr. Higgins' statements, which fall more under the heading of an announcement rather than a prediction, follow sharp criticisms of rent controls from various sources in Greater Boston and throughout New England. Bankers have charged that rents generally were frozen about 14 per cent lower than they should have been for property owners to maintain their buildings in proper repair.

Estimates from other parts of the country have figured that rents were 35 to 40 per cent too low for maintenance. Apartment house operators protest that rent is about the only major item in the family budget that has held firm in the anti-inflation effort.

"But to freeze rents without similar curbs upon maintenance and operating costs of buildings," Mr. Higgins protested, "is like closing only one of several doors in the barn to keep the horse from escaping."

As to when rent control will end, there is a wide difference of opinion. Some local authorities believe from six months to a year after the war ends. Others believe that rent control is already on its way out, unless something is done quickly to improve its application and thus stem the storm of agitation arising over its inequities.

1,000 More Units Of Boy Scouts In N. E. to Be Sought

A campaign to establish a thousand more Boy Scout units in New England during 1944 will get under way Sunday when a group of about 300 key men assemble at the Hotel Statler, Boston at 3 p. m., to discuss plans.

Outlines of the campaign will be presented at that time, and at the dinner meeting which follows, the speakers will include District Attorney Robert F. Bradford of Middlesex County, Howard S. Palmer, President of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railway, and J. Harold Williams, Scout Executive of Providence, R. I.

From February 14 to 29 the campaign, the slogan of which is "A Thousand More in '44," will devote itself to securing signed promises of co-operation from at least 1,000 institutions in New England. The period from March 1 to December 31 will then be given over to sound organization and training procedures.

Probe Begins On Navy Yard Labor Needs

Inquiry into the manpower needs of the Boston Navy Yard was begun today by a group of naval officers and industrial executives.

The survey was pictured as in no sense a whitewash but a bona fide attempt to learn whether the yard needed more or fewer workers and was using those it had to best advantage.

Similar inquiries are being set up to cover every naval establishment in the country. Navy manpower survey committees have been named in each naval district by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; they will report directly to him, and their findings will be reviewed in Washington by a central board of two admirals and two civilians.

The job of canvassing the Boston Navy Yard was initiated by a committee led by Capt. Cary W. Magruder, U. S. N., Commanding Officer of the Naval Training Station at Newport, R. I. He had with him on his Committee, John F. Tinsley, one of the industrial leaders of this State, William A. Foley, a civil service expert, and Commander C. O. Ward, U. S. N. R., attached to the Torpedo Station at Nwport.

Mr. Tinsley, a former President of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, is President of the Crompton and Knowles Company, a big textile machinery plant of Worcester, while Mr. Foley is Director of the First Civil Service Region.

For the Navy Yard study, the Committee enlisted Alden C. Brett, Treasurer of the Hood Rubber Company of Watertown; W. S. Newell, President of the Bath Iron Works of Bath, Maine; Harry J. Klotz of Stone and Webster; Arthur B. Newhall, Treasurer of the Denpison Manufacturing Company, and other businessmen.

A number of naval captains and other officers, together with Dr. N. W. Faxon, Director of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and Dr. James W. Manary, head of the Boston City Hospital, completed the investigating group of over 30.

The survey aims to find out whether the Navy is using to full capacity the people it has and whether it needs them all, Captain McGruder said. Besides its major industrial side, it is also intended to cover everybody in naval uniform—officers, Marines, Coast Guard and even the Waves.

The Boston Navy Yard, with its South Boston Annex, has been reported to be employing 50,000, making it one of the principal Navy shipyards of the country. It does much repair work as well as new construction.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION
as of December 31, 1943

• ASSETS •

First mortgage loans	$6,379,179.76
Loans on pass books and certificates	24,165.67
Real estate owned	72,073.34
Investments	883,400.00
Cash on hand and in banks	599,691.43
Equipment—less depreciation	38,352.64
Other assets	15,830.60
	$8,012,693.94

• LIABILITIES •

Members share accounts	$7,314,070.61
Shares pledged on mortgage accounts	155,371.16
Loans in process	700.00
Other liabilities	112,953.79
Specific reserves	8,256.61
General reserves	334,655.11
Undivided profits	86,686.46
	$8,012,693.94

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Dr. Conant Foresees Academic Deficit

A serious educational deficit in terms of a shortage of college and university graduates will face the United States at the end of the war, President James B. Conant of Harvard University predicted in his annual report issued today.

This deficit is unprecedented in scope and intensity, for the academic world was much smaller at the time of the Civil War, and in 1918 the United States had been a belligerent for only a short time. Its effects on postwar reconstruction will, therefore, be severe unless wise steps are taken, he said.

To meet this he urged the financing of the future education of "a carefully selected number of returned veterans for three or four years." This, he said, would enable the nation at one and the same time "to wipe out the educational deficit created by the war, and to give renewed vitality to our fundamental doctrine of equality of opportunity for all."

Backs Federal Financing

Dr. Conant indorsed Federal financing of a state-managed program as proposed in the veterans' education bill now before Congress. But he warned against Federal administrative control of such a program and "the dangers of a powerful central government possessing a determining voice in educational matters," and said that "in education above all other matters we must guard the doctrine of local responsibility."

Declaring, however, that only the Federal Government could adequately finance the education of men discharged from United States fighting forces, he said that "the statesmanlike solution is to find ways and means of providing Federal funds for local expenditure without the creation of a Federal bureaucracy either to control general policy or to direct the details of expenditure."

Selection of students from among the veterans should be by measurement of "true capacity and promise" and not merely "on the length of previous academic training in terms of credits," he stated. He would meet the needs of veterans who are "in a hurry" by providing flexible instruction on the present year 'round basis, with enrollment permitted several times a year.

With the administration of such a plan placed squarely on the states, as now contemplated by Congress, care must be taken to guard against the states rearing barriers that keep veterans from studying outside their own states, Dr. Conant said further. "The crossing of state boundaries in our educational process is of great value in breaking down provincialism, and one of the ways by which in normal times a sense of close national unity is developed," he declared.

Critical Transition

A critical period of transition will face universities after the war, Dr. Conant predicted. From three to five years after demobilization begins, conditions will be abnormal in graduate schools. The present enrollment of these schools is at a low level, and they cannot hope for a normal flow of civilian students from the undergraduate colleges until then. "All signs point to the conclusion, however, that here will be no lack of veterans who desire a professional education. Indeed, the problem for many faculties will be how to select the most promising from a large number of applicants.

Apart from plans for the veterans, the Harvard faculties are undertaking a series of two-year studies of postwar problems in relation to general education in a free society, with $60,000 appropriated by the Harvard Corporation to finance these studies in the various schools of the University.

President Conant pointed out that while Harvard has been completely transformed in the past year to a full war basis, with servicemen enrollment fluctuating between 5,000 and 8,000, and with civilian enrolment down from more than 8,000 to 1,800, "the essential core of the University is still intact.

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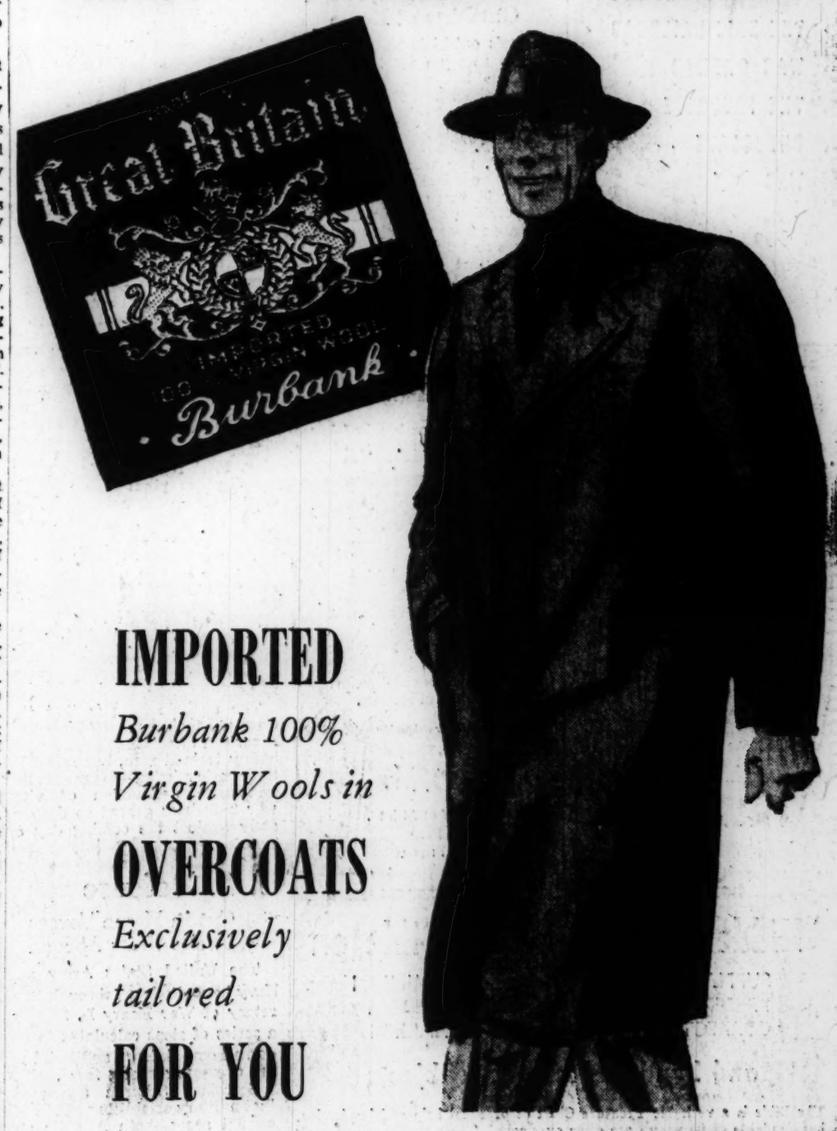

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The CONTINENTAL

AT THE CORNER OF BOYLSTON and WASHINGTON

U. S. Planes Again Swarm Over Reich—Soviets Take Mozyr

Continued from Page 1

lin Rokossovsky's White Russian Army gained momentum in its drive toward Pinsk, 140 miles to the west on the Moscow Warsaw railway.

On the lower side of the frozen Pripet marshlands 160 miles to the southwest, Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army stormed the rail station at Tutovichi, 11 miles west of Sarny, in old Poland on the Kiev-Warsaw railway. His troops also captured Korets, 20 miles west of Novograd Volynski, and Brykov, nine miles farther west.

General Vatutin's center also penetrated another important area of Nazi communications as pressure was increased on Rovno, 50 miles south of Sarny; Luck, 65 miles to the southwest, and Kovel, about 80 miles to the west.

Loss of this area or deep penetrations such as are being effected would all but isolate the key city of Lwow by rail from the north and would make a tremendous bottleneck of that junction, already burdened by the heavy traffic moving through it on the Odessa-Warsaw trunk railway. Lwow is 85 miles southwest of Luck.

West of Sarny, General Vatutin's advance units were pushing out of the Pripet Marshes and beating down the railway in the direction of Kovel, 80 miles away.

These units were only about 95 miles east of the "Curzon Line"—the demarkation line between Poland and Russia which was proposed by an Allied commission at the end of the World War I and the line which the Soviet Government has indicated it is willing to accept as a basis for negotiation now.

The Germans were availing themselves of the numerous rivers in this area to make a stand, but Red Star dispatches said the Soviet infantrymen were throwing them out of one position after another.

Other units of General Vatutin's left wing continued their advance in the Berdichev sector, while farther east, Gen. Ivan S. Konev's Second Ukrainian Army improved its positions west and northwest of Kirovograd.

In the Sarny sector, General Vatutin's right wing was operating on an 80-mile-wide front, from Dombrovitsa, 17 miles north of Sarny, south to Korets and Kilikiev. More than 60 other towns and hamlets were reported captured in the drive on Korets, including Berezdovo, 10 miles to the south, and Maidan-Vila, rail station 15 miles northeast of Shepetovka, also under attack by General Vatutin's men.

Home Fleet Admiral Visits Soviet Official

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 14

Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, Commander of the British Home Fleet, recently visited Vice-Admiral Golovki, Commander of the Soviet Northern Fleet, in a Russian port, the British Admiralty reported last night.

It was the first time the Home Fleet flagship had visited a Soviet port.

Air War:

Allied Bombers Raid Outskirts of Rome

Rome's outskirts were attacked Jan. 13 at noon by British and American bombers escorted by fighters, the Rome Radio said. A Berlin radiocast said subsequently that three of the 90 raiders were shot down. The targets were not identified, nor was the raid immediately confirmed by the Allies. Rome said there were casualties when civilian dwellings were hit.

Strong forces of Allied medium bombers and fighters swept across the Channel toward Northern France Jan. 14, breaking the lull in the daylight aerial offensive which had lasted since the great American penetration of Central Germany on Jan. 11.

The daylight offensive evidently was a continuation of the assaults on the mystery targets of the Pas de Calais area.

RAF Mosquitoes bombed Western Germany the night of Jan. 13-14, the British announced as American intelligence officers worked to compile a final accounting of the Jan. 11 sky battle over the Reich—a struggle now known to have cost the Nazis 152 fighters and seriously damaged three enemy aircraft factories.

It was the first time the Mosquitoes had been out since the night of Jan. 10-11, when they bombed Berlin. The specific objectives of the latest raid, from which one plane failed to return, were not immediately disclosed.

The British Air Ministry also announced that RAF Typhoons and fighters had shot down eight enemy planes on Jan. 13 in the course of offensive patrols over Northern France. One Typhoon was lost in these forays.

Fresh details, meanwhile, continued to trickle in on the great American daylight raid on Germany of Jan. 11.

Nazi Plane Losses Up To 152 in Great Raid

The United States 8th Air Force recapitulation increased enemy fighter losses from 100 to 152, and added one more American heavy bomber to the 59 announced as having failed to return from the raid carried out by more than 1,200 fighters and bombers.

The 8th Air Force gave a detailed statement of results of the raid on Germany Jan. 11.

The Flugzeugwerke AMG plant at Oschersleben, 90 miles southwest of Berlin, believed to be the most important producer of Focke-Wulf 190's, was well covered by a heavy concentration of high explosives and incendiaries.

Its main machine shop received at least nine direct hits and the whole area was shown in the photographs to have caught fire. From one to three bomb bursts were noted in various assembly shops.

The other plants which suffered heavily were the Junkers factory at Halberstadt and the Messerschmitt 110 plant at Brunswick.

Other targets just disclosed as having been attacked were the railway-component manufacturing center at Bielefeld, 55 miles northwest of Dortmund and 200 miles west of Berlin, and armament installations at Meppen, on the Dortmund-Ems Canal 50 miles south of Emden.

The recapitulation statement listed 125 enemy fighters destroyed by the bombers and 27 by American fighters. That total of 152 still is incomplete, and the statement said it did not include any Nazi planes which "undoubtedly were shot down" by crewmen of the missing 60 bombers which "fought to the last in the thickest of battles."

Many other enemy planes are recorded as "probable kills" or as damaged.

The flattened Focke-Wulf plant at Oschersleben had accounted for almost half of the total production of that type of plane.

The plant at Halberstadt was the main producer of wings for Junkers 88 and 188 planes, the latter being Germany's newest twin-engined bombers equipped to carry radio-controlled glider bombs used to attack ocean shipping. First reports indicated that the Junkers plant was "heavily damaged," it was announced.

At Brunswick, northwest of Oschersleben, the Messerschmitt plant was believed to have had two of the three main assembly buildings destroyed, and the third heavily damaged. It was the first attack on that plant, U. S. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said, and probably every building save one was destroyed in the sprawling works.

The attitude here is that the Germans took a record toll of 65 American aircraft manned by 605 highly trained men, but failed in their basic mission—to prevent the systematic destruction of vital war industries geared so desperately against the coming day of invasion.

By a Staff Artist

Where Russians Are Gaining Now

Main points of Russian advance are indicated by black arrows. Black lines show approximately position of battle front. The main advances are west of Kiev and west of Gomel.

country henceforth would be "a waste of manpower," he said.

Those units retained in the coastal areas for training will be adequate in case of emergency, Mr. Stimson added.

Far East:

Stilwell Announces Air Raid on Formosa

An American bomber attack against Takao on the western shore of Formosa, Japan's big island colony 90 miles off the coast of China, was announced Jan. 14 in a communiqué from the Headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell.

Other raids against Bangkok in Thailand and Japanese shipping on the Yangtze River in China were disclosed as part of widespread offensive action in this theater.

In a broadcast Jan. 12, the Tokyo Radio said Formosa was attacked the previous night and asserted little damage was done. Tokyo also announced the Bangkok raid Jan. 13, declaring only nonmilitary facilities had been hit.

It was the second American attack against Formosa. In the first, on Thanksgiving Day, Mitchell bombers and Lightning fighters hit the air base at Shinchiku, resulting in destruction of at least 31 enemy planes on the ground and in the air without loss to the attackers.

Italy:

French Advance Two Miles in Hills

Gen. Alphonse Juin's French forces pushed through Italy's rugged Apennines for a two-mile gain from the east and Americans advanced slightly from the south on Jan. 14 in an encircling assault on the natural and artificial defenses of Cassino, which the Germans call their "Gustav Line," Allied Headquarters announced Jan. 15.

American Flying Fortresses, Liberators, and medium bombers attacked three German airfields near Rome and to the north, including the Guidonia experimental airport where Mussolini's natural scientists developed a jet-propulsion airplane.

The Americans repulsed a heavy German counterattack on Cervaro about midnight Jan. 12, then consolidated their gains and threatened the Nazi control of the northern slopes of Mount Trocchio, just south of the Rome road and less than three miles from Cassino.

But German resistance was extremely strong in this final defensive belt around the next Allied objective, and the maze of weapon pits, road blocks, mine fields, barbed-wire entanglements, and trenches augmenting the natural defensive features struggle before the point is taken.

Attacking over a wide portion of the rugged central Italian terrain, General Juin's French forces captured the eastern slopes of Mount San Pietro in San Pietro Ridge and completed the seizure of all Monna Casale Range south of the Colli-Atina road.

The French now held all the high ground north, northeast and southwest of the village of Aquafondala, seven miles northeast of Cassino, and also have outflanked the village of Viticuso to the southeast. The Germans still are in Viticuso, however.

Mount Casale, whose highest point is 4,000 feet, overlooks Aquafondala. To the southwest of this rugged, roadless feature, the Germans recaptured 4,000-foot Mt. Aquafondala, between the village and Mt. Raimo, which the French seized the day before.

South Pacific:

Japanese Attacks Fail to Retake Arawe

The Japanese have failed in several attempts to recapture the Arawe peninsula on the southwest coast of New Britain, and the Americans still hold all of their main positions.

United States Sixth Army soldiers who stormed Arawe on Dec. 15 are firmly entrenched in all of the three-mile-long peninsula, the adjacent islands, and a small part of the inland area.

Since the first Japanese retreat under heavy fire by American sea, air, and ground units, the enemy has infiltrated back down the Pulie River from the north and made several attempts to retake the peninsula. But United States forces, digging in, have withstood heavy night bombing raids and ground attacks.

After the first four days, the Japanese had disappeared and all ground resistance in the immediate vicinity was broken. Umtingalu Village, where rubber boats tried to land prior to the main invasion, was taken on the second day.

This position, which is up the coast and five miles east of Cape Merkus at the tip of the peninsula, turned out to be the main Japanese garrison, complete with one large field gun, machine-gun positions, and barracks for troops.

Meanwhile, Allied planes and light naval craft, further undermining the Japanese position in northeastern New Guinea, have taken a toll of 13 more enemy barges and hammered the supply base and troop center at Alexishafen with 104 tons of bombs.

The naval craft, probably speedy PT patrol boats, sank three barges carrying about 90 troops off Reis Point and got two more while the enemy was loading them at Sio, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué said Jan. 14.

Both Sio and Reis Point are in the vicinity of the Kapugara River, where Australians are forcing the enemy cliffs on the north bank. The Aussies have been overcoming stiff enemy rear-guard opposition as they move toward the American invasion force at Saidor, about 55 miles northwest.

Yugoslavia:

Fight Continues For Vital Railway

Fighting for control of the strategic Banja Luka-Zagreb railway in central Bosnia continued on Jan. 14 as German forces increased their pressure on Yugoslav Partisans attacking in the 25-mile sector between Banja Luka and Prijedor.

The battle for Novo Mesto, Slovenian city 50 miles west of Zagreb, was continuing, with no appreciable advantage reported for either side.

Burma:

Allies Continue Drive Toward Akyab Base

Allied troops, continuing their push down the western coast of Burma toward the Japanese base at Akyab, have advanced to a point four miles below captured Maungdaw, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's Headquarters announced Jan. 14.

Capture of Maungdaw, 55 miles northwest of Akyab, was announced by the Allied Commander for Southeast Asia on Jan. 11.

The announcement Jan. 14 said that advance elements of the Allied forces had occupied the villages of Kanyidan and Dilpara, one mile and four miles respectively southeast of Maungdaw.

The advance is continuing slowly, the bulletin said, with the Japanese counterattacking and holding tenaciously to strong points along the western foothills of the Mayu Range. Allied positions have been pushed forward to the east side of the range itself.

Marshall Raid:

Japanese Destroyer Hit by U. S. Air Bombs

A large Japanese destroyer was damaged, a small auxiliary craft was sunk, and a freighter may have been damaged in a bombing raid on Maloelap atoll in the Marshall Islands which followed closely after an attack by United States Navy bombers on Kwajalein in which two enemy ships were sunk.

The Maloelap raid by Army bombers was announced by the Navy on Jan. 13. It reported the attack was carried out Jan. 11, presumably only a few hours after the damaging assault on Kwajalein announced on Jan. 13.

Civil Rule in Yugoslavia Organized by Partisans

Continued from Page 1

mittee. The Partisans claim the Liberation Committee's members are elected by universal suffrage of all persons 18 years and over, with the exception of persons who have been ruled to be "fifth columnists," but details of the supposed election machinery have not been divulged.

Partisans boast that Yugoslav women were permitted to vote for the first time in these elections and they also claim that provision has been made for absentee balloting by soldiers in the field.

However, it is not known whether the People's Liberation Committee puts up the slate of candidates and what groups, if any, are permitted to advance oppositional candidates. In any case, nothing has been said about competing parties or political factions.

Illiteracy Curbed

Each local Partisan Committee is reported to meet once weekly and a two-thirds vote of those it represents is said to be sufficient to remove it from office.

While Avnoj is the sole legislative power, the People's Liberation Committee is the political and administrative organ. One of its tasks is running the schools and it is claimed that many districts which before the war were 60 to 65 per cent illiterate, now contain no illiteracy. Since there is virtually no paper in the country, these district schools largely employ the blank backs of German propaganda leaflets.

At the moment, perhaps the most important job of the Committee and its local branches is the collection of food for the Army and for those who have been burned out by the enemy. There are no taxes in Partisan territory and food deliveries thus far have been on a voluntary basis. Persons who have been present at crop collections assert, however, that after peasants have been told by a representative of the local committee of the need for food contributions, farmers invariably have given more than was requested.

The Partisans claim that the average Yugoslav who is not in the Army now receives 300 grams of bread a day. However, this bread is 90 per cent oaten and a grim Yugoslav joke has it that after each meal a persons neighs and whinnies like a horse. The meagerness of this diet underlies the necessity for efficient distribution of available stocks. At the same time, the Partisans claim that in many districts, despite the slaughter of draft animals and the deportation of peasants, they have managed to boost crop production above prewar levels.

Mass Migration

One particular job handled by the six state committees is the supervision of mass migration from the devastated areas. On some occasions thousands of persons have been moved from one region to another. Such migrations have been particularly necessary in Eastern Bosnia.

These committees now are in contact with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The committees also maintain Home Guard units which guard against parachutists and "fifth columnists." They also check up on Partisans issued travel passes. Passholders are given free bed and board anywhere in the country, but it is impossible to move without such a pass.

The extent to which the patriots now control the countryside was indicated by a Partisan officer who told me he recently drove in a truck from Trieste to Jajce and thence to the coast and only once crossed the German line. Also significant is the fact that the Partisans control and operate 200 miles of railway track in Bosnia.

Recently Avnoj issued a special war loan at 3 per cent interest which was sold throughout Partisan territory by Committee members.

However the people may have been induced to buy, the loan is said to have been totally subscribed and the bonds are now reputed to be bringing three times their face value.

Enemy Morale

The Peoples' Liberation Committee also busies itself with popular campaigns to undermine enemy morale. The greatest success along these lines has been reported from Ljubljana, Capital of Slovenia. It is reported here that 25,000 of Ljubljana's population of 70,000 have been sent to concentration camps. Partisans recently ordered Ljubljana's population to keep off the streets one day between 5 p. m. and 7 p. m. as a demonstration of strength. The Germans, who were angered by the total success of this demonstration, attempted to match it a few days later by a similar order. The Partisans, however, spread the word for everyone to be on the streets and I am told that virtually the entire city population thronged the sidewalks despite the fact that the Germans fired into one crowd.

The most immediate support for committee work comes from two groups—the Women's Anti-Fascist Organization and the Youths' Anti-Fascist Organization. Partisan agents in Cairo say that roughly 15 per cent of Partisan front-line fighters are women, some even attaining a captain's rank and commanding sizable combat units. Other women, it is said, serve as so-called political-commissars with brigades. The Women's Anti-Fascist Organization is said to have repaired and put into operation 200 miles of railway now controlled by the Partisans.

Partisan sources here declared that one half of the country has been entirely cleared of the foe and is under effective Partisan administration, while another—also is Partisan-controlled but is subject to periodical German raids. The remainder of the country is said to be a no man's land for the Partisans, either being controlled by Germans or by Chetnik forces under Gen. Draja Mihailovic.

British Magazine To Cite U. S. Effort

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP) — The magazine, the World's Press News said Jan. 13 the Ministry of Information planned to issue 250,000 copies of the book "Target Germany" at one shilling "To inform British readers of the United States war effort."

The publication added that this "prompts a query whether any reciprocal gesture has ever been made or is contemplated for Britain in the United States."

Polish Partisans Aid Soviets In Stern Fight to Take Sarny

Continued from Page 1

the swampy terrain virtually deprives the Russian units of freedom of maneuver.

Danger to Nazis

This swampy character of the terrain, which confined all movement to a few roads and paths, while it complicates the task of the attacking Russian forces in the present instance, eventually may prove fatal to the German defense, for should the Russians succeed in seizing roads in the Germans' rear, the Nazis' sole alternative will be destruction or surrender.

The annals of past wars fought over this same territory are replete with instances when the armies were driven into the marshes and quagmires that seldom freeze even in the bitterest winters and this year's weather so far has been unusually mild.

The danger of such a fate overtaking the Germans in Polesie is enhanced by the continued Soviet gains to the southwestward of the adjacent Sarny sector where, by latest reports, the Russians were only 40 miles from Pinsk and astride the railway which leads northward toward Barranovici and which cuts across all German communication lines to the White Russian front.

The Germans were particularly anxious to keep control of the railway and highway—first main objective of the Soviet drive—but all their counterattacks failed and the Russians scored a 10-mile breach in German defenses in the Mozyr sector, the current Red Army winter offensive has greatly widened in scope. What started as a local action in a limited sector west of Kiev has grown to embrace the entire southern front extending from the lower Dnieper well into White Russia.

Holes punched along this tangled, jagged line have now widened and merged into one continuous breach.

The fact that the Russians while maintaining a sustained offensive against heavy German resistance in one part of the front are able constantly to mount new offensives elsewhere is amazing proof of their reserves of strength and endurance.

Ontario Is Planning Big Toronto Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 11—The Ontario Government is proceeding with plans for a terminal market for fruits and vegetables in Toronto, hoping to make this a major post-war project, according to T. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Kennedy explained that the co-operation of the Federal Government, both railways, trucking interests, wholesalers and other interested parties will be sought. Present plans call for a market to be operated as a public utility at cost.

Canada Has Drastic Wage Plan In Campaign Against Inflation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 14—The criticism directed from some quarters at the terms of the new wage stabilization order adopted by the Government in its campaign against inflation, is not unexpected, as its terms, of necessity, are fairly drastic.

Its aim is the stabilization of prices at present levels and all other considerations have to give priority to this. At the same time, many believe that the composition of the new National War Labor Board and the new powers given it, give more assurance than under the previous order that "gross inequalities and injustices" in wage rates will be removed.

Some critics have said that with employees, having only one representative on the new six man board, as they had on the old board of three, labor will be at a disadvantage even though employers are similarly represented. The opinion, however, is expressed by others, that with two representatives of the general public on the Board, it will consider the wage disputes before it from a humanitarian standpoint and will be expected to remove injustices.

This presupposes, it is stated, that the Labor Board will itself, through its experts, determine whether an increase will actually force a firm to increase its prices.

The new stabilization order also removes the difficulties under which low wage employees are working by allowing employers, without direction from the Board, to increase wages to the minimum set by provincial minimum wage legislation, provided this is not in excess of 35 cents an hour "or such higher rate per hour established for such employees by or pursuant to such legislation on November 15, 1941."

The provision in the new wage order, which incorporates cost of living bonuses already given in the basic wage rates, is in accord with recommendations of the old War Labor Board and with the expressed wishes of labor representatives. Some critics have said that this should have been replaced by some provision for increased wage rates to offset higher living costs, but this runs counter to the whole object of the wage stabilization order, which is that living costs are to be kept at present levels.

In the past, there have been some complaints of decisions reached by regional labor boards. Now the judgments of all nine boards, one in each province, are to be reviewed and where found necessary revoked by the National Board, either on the request of the regional board itself or the central board.

It is this intensification of control by the National Board and its reconstitution with a chairman, a vice-chairman and four members, two representing the general public, one the employers and one the employees, that is a cardinal feature of the new wage order. Another is the penalties to be imposed on employers who cause a lockout and on employees who strike or take part in strikes.

Distinct from the new wage order, but complementary to it as a means of improving industrial relations, is the new labor relations code which will shortly be made public. It aims at removing unfair labor practices and will be administered by a labor relations board.

U. S. Defense

Cut in Home Forces Swells Units Abroad

The United States Army and Navy have disclosed through Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson a series of steps calculated to cut down home defense and build up the overseas striking force.

Secretary Stimson announced that military establishments in the coastal areas—both Atlantic and Pacific—are being reduced to augment the combat teams "now that the battlefronts have moved farther from our borders."

At the same time, the Eastern and Central Defense Commands were combined under Lieut. Gen. George Grunert, Commander of the First Army, with headquarters in New York. The entire command now will encompass 16 eastern states and the District of Columbia, and 16 inland states. This is designed also to release manpower for the actual war fronts.

Mr. Stimson said it had been decided that the defense setup once considered necessary to ward off any invasion blow was outmoded by the turn of events in favor of the Allies. To maintain the same number of troops in this

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Return to Jobs in Britain Charted in New Measure

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 14—Britain's desire that all men and women, both conscripted and volunteers, who have been serving in the fighting forces shall be able to get their jobs back after the war, is now formally embodied in a Government measure—the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Bill.

This bill is being generally welcomed here today. It recognizes that there must inevitably be circumstances where former jobs cannot be restored, and it therefore provides that compensation will then be paid either by employers or by the Exchequer, according to the findings of the reinstatement or umpire committees.

When fighting men and women are demobilized they will be given one month to make up their minds whether they want to go back to their old jobs or not. During that month they will be maintained by service pay and gratuities and if necessary by unemployment benefit.

The bill outlines complicated guidance on how much consideration shall be allowed for seniority of employees in their old jobs and seniority in their war service. In fact, the Government plan isn't so very far removed from the points scheme devised by a committee of Conservatives. This points scheme raised some smiles because it had the flavor of a football league standing.

Good Will 'Required

The essence of the bill is that its application shall be "reasonable and practicable," and a large measure of good will is seen necessary for success of the measure. But it marks a big social stride in so far as it gives practical expression to nation-wide concern for the future of the nation's fighters.

It prescribes penalties up to £50 for erring employers and compensation for employees up to six months wages. But clearly that is some way from guaranteeing every one not only a job but a good job.

It is already apparent that many men now fighting don't want their old jobs back; they want better ones. And today's welcome for the Government's Reinstatement Bill contains a strong undercurrent of hope that it won't be mainly stability and safety that the boys from the war fronts will want to come back to— but rather new enterprise, some adventure, and new opportunities and industrial progress.

Revival of Enterprise

[The Associated Press quoted Lord Woolton, Minister of Reconstruction, as saying in a speech at Liverpool that one of the Government's major postwar problems will be "unwinding the administrative machine" imposing controls on British industry and life.

["I look forward," Lord Woolton said, "when the time is opportune to a revival of that spirit of vigorous enterprise which, surveying the needs and well-being of the country, will once again come forward and advise the Government how it can further the commercial life of the nation and what controlling forces of law are necessary to give proper protection to workers in our industries at home."]

War has brought a big change in the outlook of many Britis People. Of course the majority will most likely want to come back to the old home if possible. But others have had their horizons widened. Particularly is this the case with British women who in this war have had their biggest uprooting of all time.

Women's Contribution

More than half of all women of Britain between the ages of 18 and 64 are today in fighting services, or in paid work, or voluntary services. Thousands have been compulsorily taken away from their homes and have found they possessed the latent spirit of adventure.

To cater for this realization, the Canadian authorities are opening an emigration bureau in London.

But for the majority who will be glad to have their old jobs back when the war is over, Parliament will soon undertake the task of turning the proposed reinstatement bill into law. It is expected that the chief aim of the Members of Parliament will be to try still further to tighten up loopholes.

For instance, it will be asked what is to prevent an employer from going into voluntary liquidation and starting afresh under another name if he wants to avoid re-engaging his old staff.

And from the employer's side it will be asked, "Since these obligations are being forced on us, will the Government tell us what it intends to do to see that we get our trade back."

Knox Warns Quick Ending of War Is Nothing but Wishful Thinking

CLEVELAND, Jan. 14 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox today termed "wishful thinking" any belief that the European conflict will end soon through collapse of the German home front.

Here to address Cleveland's Boy Scout Council tonight, Secretary Knox asserted at a press conference:

"A quick ending of the war is unlikely. Those who wishfully think for an early end of the war are necessarily doing a disservice to the war effort.

"There is no ground for hope that the German home front will collapse. It's a different kind of front from the last war, with the control Himmler and his Gestapo have over the people.

"The German people realize they are surrounded by enemies. They have the French on one side, Czechs and Poles on the other, and the Russians coming in. The prospect of Germans surviving at home if the military breaks down are not very rosy."

The Secretary then added:

"This is the time, not for wishful thinking, but a time to harden our resolutions, to take what comes and go through to the finish."

Secretary Knox said the war in the Pacific theater "will take time and be costly."

"We've just begun to break down the Japs' outer defenses," he continued. "It's a fight to the bitter end.

"We have established predominance on the sea and in the air and move about pretty freely in the South Pacific without interruption from the enemy. But it would be an error to ascribe this to fear."

The Secretary added, "It just doesn't suit his (the enemy's) purpose" to challenge in force at this time.

South and West Gain Most People

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Metropolitan populations of the South and West have had the greatest growth during the war period, the Census Bureau said Jan. 6, those of the North have shrunk.

Breaking down by counties figures previously announced for metropolitan areas, the Bureau noted that between April 1, 1940, and March 1, 1943, metropolitan counties in the South had population increases of 1,403,598, or 12.2 per cent, and those of the West 920,366, or 12.5 per cent. Those of the North, however, lost 697,046, or 1.5 per cent.

The Bureau explained that its figures apply to the 237 counties and independent cities, including the District of Columbia, which had at least 50 per cent of their population in metropolitan districts in 1940. These counties contain more than half the nation's population.

The Census estimates are based on registrations for war ration books one and two.

Blinded Air Cadet Guided to Earth

CHICO, Calif., Jan. 14 (AP) — Stricken blind suddenly while he was at the controls of a one-man training plane, Aviation Cadet R. D. Seale of Taft, Calif., landed the craft successfully yesterday under calm guidance from a radio-control tower.

Lieut. Colonel C. W. Thaxton, in the Army field control tower, heard Seale screaming over the radio that he had gone blind. Colonel Thaxton talked to him calmly, instilling in Cadet Seale confidence and courage. Every move of the plane was directed over the radio by Colonel Thaxton even to a sharp bank necessary to bring the plane to the ground safely.

Army physicians today said Cadet Seale was able to see again but that he had been grounded temporarily and was under observation.

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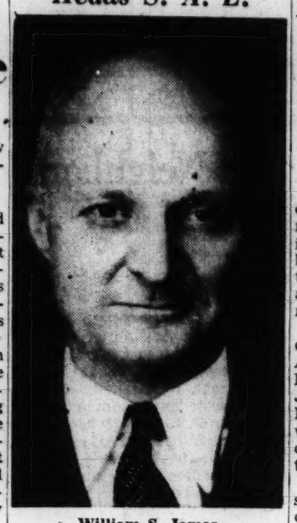

William S. James

Chief Engineer of Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind., who became 39th President of the Society of Automotive Engineers at end of their annual meeting today in Detroit.

New High Test Plane Gas Too Much for Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 14—High-octane fuels, widely publicized for their spectacular service in powering war planes, have little prospect for powering postwar automobiles, C. B. Veal of the Coordinating Research Council of New York declared today at the closing session here of the annual meeting of the Society of Automotive Enginers.

Mr. Veal explained that these fuels produce tremendous combustion pressures, and any automotive engine which could be developed to use them effectively would be too expensive, too heavy, and too noisy for the American motoring public.

War-induced development of welding of ships and tanks forecasts welded road and rail transportation equipment, machinery, and structures, replacing more expensive assembling methods, it was pointed out in one report.

Postwar motoring will profit from wartime experience of operating motor vehicles over roadless terrain and through sand, mud, and snow, the Passenger Car Session heard.

A 200-horsepower, 96,000-pound loaded tractor-trailer, such as commonly used on construction jobs, barely can move about in soft level sand and is in constant danger of stalling, it was found. If rebuilt into an all-wheel-drive vehicle, it will, with the same engine, not only travel through sand, but climb a 17 per cent grade, or tow an additional trailer load of 17,000 pounds, an Army report said.

Progress in diesel engineering has been speeded up with great postwar promise to profit from present wartime services, it was pointed out. Edward C. Magdeburger of the Navy Bureau of Ships said that lightweight, compact, reliable diesel engines are in mass production in units of one to 32 cylinders, and develop as high as 2,000 horsepower.

NWLB Due to Hear Weirton Pay Issue

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14 (AP)—Representatives of the Weirton Steel Company and the Weirton Independent Union, Inc., still deadlocked over the union's demands for a 22 cents an hour pay raise after a day's conference with a United States conciliator, agreed last night to take the issue before the National War Labor Board.

A resolution adopted requested the NWLB appoint an officer to conduct a hearing in the case. Joseph E. Conway, representing the United States Department of Labor, said he expected Secretary Frances Perkins to have the NWLB name one of its public members to hear the case within "five or six weeks."

L. S. Lafferty, President of the union, and 18 members of its general committee, representing approximately 10,000 workers, signed the resolution, and President Thomas E. Milsop and his assistant, George T. Fonda, signed for the company, a subsidiary of the National Steel Corporation.

William Collier, Sr.

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Jan. 14 (AP)—William Collier, Sr., who passed on here last night, was a veteran of the stage and screen.

Mr. Collier ran away with a touring company of "Pinafore" when he was 11. He had the featured role in "Bluebeard, Jr." with Eddie Foy, and then joined Russell's Comedians. Later he teamed with Weber and Fields and appeared with Lillian Russell, David Warfield, Sam Bernard, May Irwin, and others.

Mr. Collier had a long-term contract with Daniel Frohman, followed this with a four-year appearance in London, and, returning to New York, starred in a series of his own farces, among them "Caught in the Rain," "Nothing But the Truth," "The Patriot," and "Never Say Die."

He came to Hollywood with the old Triangle film organization, working with Mack Sennett and Thomas Ince. Then he joined George M. Cohan for "Hello, Broadway," and wrote and played in "Cotton Time."

Hotels Plan Bond Suppers To Push Loan

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Volunteer salesmen who go from door-to-door urging friends and neighbors to buy war bonds during the 4th War Bond drive will be honored by the American Hotel Association under a plan just approved by the Treasury Department.

These men and women throughout the nation will be guests of the A. H. A. hotels at a series of "War Bond Suppers" to be held from Jan. 18 to Feb. 15. Governors, Mayors, civic leaders and returned war heroes will be present at many of the affairs to pay their tribute to the campaign workers.

The proceedings of testimonial suppers given in the main ballroom of hotels in 12 key cities will be broadcast coast-to-coast, according to the Association's announcement, These 12 half-hour broadcasts, featuring stars of the stage, radio and screen, will dramatize the need of the man in the street for backing the attack with the purchase of additional "E" bonds. Progress of the sale of war bonds in the 12 cities will be reported to the nation during the broadcasts.

It is expected that on the concluding night of the drive, Feb. 15, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., will pay tribute to the millions of volunteer bond salesmen from the Washington, D. C., war bond supper at the Mayflower Hotel.

The 12 key cities and hotels selected for bond sales report to the nation are: Jan. 18, Boston (Statler Hotel); Jan. 19, Philadelphia (Hotel Philadelphian); Jan. 24, New York (Commodore Hotel); Jan. 25, Dallas (Adolphus Hotel); Jan. 26, Detroit (Book Cadillac Hotel); Jan. 31, Denver (Cosmopolitan Hotel); Feb. 2, Chicago (Sherman Hotel); Feb. 7, St. Louis (New Hotel Jefferson); Feb. 9, Cincinnati (Gibson Hotel); Feb. 10, Los Angeles (hotel to be announced); Feb. 14, New Orleans (Roosevelt Hotel); and Feb. 15 (Mayflower Hotel).

Bellingrath Gardens

During January and February the Bellingrath Gardens in Mobile, Ala., reach the height of their floral beauty. Already the delicate Camellia is bursting forth in profusion soon to be followed by the brilliant Azaleas. Before the war these gardens attracted visitors from many lands and despite travel restrictions flower lovers still manage to visit Bellingrath to take in the magnificent display of blooms. It is at this time of year that visitors to the Gardens may also enjoy a trip over Mobile's Azalea Trail, a 17-mile tour of flower-lined streets. In addition to the blooming season of the Camellia and the Azalea, the Sweet Olive fills the air in Bellingrath Gardens with its fragrance. Scattered over the Gardens' many acres are thousands of Azalea bushes, some over 15 feet high, all of which have been transplanted in this natural setting; and thousands of trees, shrubs, plants and vines were brought in from everywhere. When the war is over Bellingrath Gardens will once again come into prominence as one of the top scenic spots of the nation.

Postwar Plans

St. Petersburg, Fla., is planning an extensive postwar improvement program for its vacation visitors. Included in the plans are an enlarged waterfront park system, new municipal auditorium, a sports and recreational auditorium, deep-water port, and additional airports large enough to accommodate any type of passenger transport and freight plane. A city-sponsored land development plan, designed to bring about a greater utilization of the 55 square miles of land within the city limits, is projected in anticipation of a phenomenal growth in the tourist business and industrial opportunities arising from sea and airborne traffic after the war.

New Air Line

In the prewar days of prewar travel, a few adventurous globe-trotters sought the curiosity of the "River of Doubt," and steamed up the Lower Amazon to bring back tales of jungle life as seen from the city of Para. Para, once remote rubber capital, is today named Belem, and may be visited in a two-day flight from the United States by the way of an airline service, from Rio de Janeiro in a two-way weekly flight. The newly inaugurated passenger extension of the Panair do Brasil makes this possible, according to the Survey Bureau of the American Express which added that this long neglected out of the way port is bouncing back to life at war-hurried speed.

Travel Jottings

Pennsylvania will restore one of its transplanted Old World villages of the 18th Century. Restoration of the buildings of the famous Harmony Society on the grounds of Old Economy near Ambridge, Pa., began a few years ago by the State Historical Commission and will now be finished in facsimile completeness of the communal living community.... Franklin Snow has been appointed Director of Public Relations for the Hotel Barclay, Philadelphia, William H. Rorke, General Manager of the hotel, announced recently. Coincident with the appointment, Mr. Rorke said that despite the heavy reservation requests the Barclay will continue to make every effort to take care of regular guests as well as to receive all new ones for whom space can be found.

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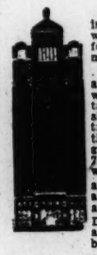

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If you are not actively engaged in the war effort, or if you are but have earned a furlough for rest and relaxation, then—it's a good-neighbor policy to visit Mexico this winter.

If you plan to visit your boy in camp in the Southwest, or if business takes you to Central or South America, include a stay in "sunny" Mexico.

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Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Vision Helps Jewel de Bonilla Edit Spanish Trade Papers

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

When Jewel de Bonilla, born in New York and brought up in Virginia, fell gaily in love with the late Don Aristides Bonilla, Commercial Attaché of Costa Rica in Washington and Consul General in New York, she little dreamed that their marriage would prove one of the strong links forging Pan American unity.

This practical, broad-visioned young woman now goes to Chicago to become editor-in-chief and assistant publisher of five magazines published in Spanish for Latin-American countries by the Canterbury Press. Each deals with a specific industry. Seven other magazines dealing with industrial subjects of her choice will be added to the group. All serve the sole purpose of aiding and forwarding the industrial and economic development of Latin-American countries.

What can a delightfully feminine woman know about machinery and machine tools, mining, packaging, beverages, and food stores—the subjects of the five publications now published by the company she has just joined? And seven more of the same industrial nature are to be launched! Here indeed, you decide, is one of our modern women who has discovered the romance of industry and is in love with it.

Job Includes Traveling

Since the publisher of the Canterbury Press, Harry Costello, is not an advocate of long-distance editing—he is himself in South America at present—Mrs. de Bonilla will travel for six months each year in Latin America. Beginning with Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, her travels will yield surveys designed to indicate the speed with which these countries are industrializing, what types of industry show the strongest trends, the countries' natural resources, and so forth.

A broad program, but a woman of vision has her finger on its pulse. None of it is novel to this informal diplomat-at-large. Jewel de Bonilla, lecturing in either Spanish or English, was one of the first prominent women in Latin-American circles actively to assist her husband in public work. She lived in Latin America and loved it, and to acquaint others with its charm and beauty started a magazine on Costa Rica while her husband was Consul General. Little wonder that she was affectionately known among the Costa Ricans as "La Consulesa." Later she became the first woman ever sent to South America on company business by du Pont, and for five years edited the Spanish edition of the du Pont company magazine.

Writes Good Column

Nothing quite so clearly depicts her lively character as the title of her column, "Ideas at Work," which appears in "Modern Industry." It fairly dazzles with its startlingly new ideas on such topics as industrial plants, processes, materials and their applications, and even tosses in plant management methods for good measure. Some of them may sound fantastic, to the layman, but industry backs them all up with concrete evidence.

"I find the new pre-fabricated houses one of the most interesting developments of modern industry," said Mrs. de Bonilla, because they are both beautiful and economical. "These will become a natural for the white-collar class after the war, and the wealthy will use them for country houses. One thing that will add to their attractiveness will be the new heating systems, partly solar and partly radiant heat. Warmth will come not through radiators, but through the walls. When the sun is hot enough to heat the house, the radiant system will turn off automatically. But the radiant system of heating, aside from solar control is also very important," she continued to explain in her pleasant voice, "and there is no reason why the new pre-fabricated houses cannot include it. One or two companies are already in the field, and the system is now in operation in several factories. The best part of this is that actual fuel costs will be lower."

Forecasts New Products

Mrs. de Bonilla, who speaks on trade and Latin-American industrial subjects before American business executives and Chambers of Commerce, pointed out other exciting postwar products: a certain kind of plastic glass for windows, which will admit the ultraviolet ray; a new type of fluorescent lighting without benefit of wires or sockets—where you can carry a light bulb around in your hand and it will glow without being attached to anything, due to a radio beam and phosphorous which coats the inside of the bulb; "ramie," a new fabric which will engage the attention of the postwar world, according to this industrial forecaster. Four thousand years ago this fiber was used by the Egyptians for cloth in which to wrap their mummies.

Only now is it coming into use commercially again, and this is because at last modern machinery has been invented which will successfully separate the fiber from the reed in which it grows. Ramie is the strongest natural fiber known, stronger than flax and more absorbent and longer-wearing than nylon (can you believe it?). And its luster is almost as high as silk. Several different systems are being tried out commercially to perfect this fiber as a fabric, and in the meantime thousands of acres are in production in the Everglades in Florida, in Louisiana, and in the rich alluvial soil of Texas.

New Fiber Aids Wool

Mrs. de Bonilla points out that while other fiber interests may look upon this fiber as competitive, it is not really so, but will, in combination with other fibers enhance their uses and values. Already British uniforms are being made of wool with a 20 per cent ramie content, because it produces a wool which will not shrink.

Asked for an expression of her opinion on the place of women in industry after the war, Mrs. de Bonilla said, "I believe a certain proportion of women employed in industry will return to their homes, particularly those with young children. But as many as are free will endeavor to remain in industrial jobs, because industry will have a place for them. As an instance of how industry faces this problem, Mrs. de Bonilla recalled a recent talk with the public relations director of General Mills: "Mr. Chase assured me not a single woman would be discharged from his company to make place for a service man. They anticipate a sufficient increase in business, due to new product development, to retain all their women employees (about 25 per cent of their total are women) and make new places for returning service men. This is, I believe, an indication of what is going on. Based on these facts, I don't believe women will desert industry, nor will industry desert women."

Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs

Jewel de Bonilla

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Middle American Neighbors Lend Ideas for Menus

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you've ever taken a Caribbean cruise to Middle America, our nearest Latin-American neighbors, you will remember the wonderful food, the exotic, tantalizing taste combinations. So, bringing the Good Neighbor policy right into your own kitchen, you can duplicate some of the flavor treats of the tropical land of the banana and the avocado.

From Mexico, Guatemala, Panama, Cuba, Haiti and our other Middle American neighbors, here are some recipe ideas, produced in "stars and stripes" version by North American home economists.

Starting with the first course, here are avocado and cauliflower in an appetizer salad with a Latin-American touch. This particular recipe features their famous "guacamole," which is just mashed avocado seasoned with lemon or lime juice, pepper and salt, and combined with onion, tomato and bacon for extra flavor. It makes a tasty canapé spread, too.

Cauliflower and Avocado Salad

1 head cauliflower, boiled and chilled
1 large ripe avocado
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1½ tablespoons grated onion
1 tomato, chopped
½ teaspoon salt
Black pepper
4 slices bacon
Lettuce leaves

Separate chilled cauliflower carefully into small flowerets. Mash avocado or press through sieve. Add lemon juice, onion, tomato and seasonings. Fry bacon until crisp. Crumble and add to avocado mixture. Place a flattened lettuce leaf on each plate. Arrange a small circle of cauliflower on each lettuce leaf and pile the avocado mixture in the center. Serves 4 to 6. Serve with tart French dressing.

Points low? Here's a grand way to stretch the flavor of a dab of leftover chicken, meat or fish.

Middle American Stuffed Potatoes

2 large baked potatoes
1 tablespoon butter or margarine
¼ cup milk
½ teaspoon salt
Pepper
¼ cup grated cheese
1 tablespoon grated onion
1 tomato, chopped
1 teaspoon minced parsley
⅓ cup chopped cooked meat, chicken or fish
6 blanched almonds, split

Cut hot potatoes in half lengthwise. Scoop out potato carefully with spoon. Add butter, milk and seasonings. Mash until fluffy. Stir in cheese, onion, tomato, parsley and meat. Refill shells. Decorate with three halved almonds. Brush with milk. Return to hot oven to brown lightly or reheat and brown under broiler. Serves 4.

There are innumerable recipes for this next specialty, featured on every menu. Albondigas are always made of finely ground beef, sometimes with the addition of pork or veal. The ground meat is well seasoned and often re-ground with garlic, pepper, salt, chopped parsley, and maybe even crushed mint teaves and tiny green tomatoes. Then the mixture is divided into small portions and wrapped around the pieces of hard boiled egg that give the dish its name. As a final touch, blanched almonds and raisins are usually put in the center with the pieces of hard boiled egg, or for company, they're often sprinkled in the sauce as well. Try it!

Albondigas

1 pound ground beef
1 clove garlic, finely minced
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1 hard boiled egg, cut in eighths
16 almonds, blanched
¼ cup raisins
1 tablespoon shortening
1 clove garlic, whole
1 onion minced
½ green pepper, chopped
2 tomatoes, diced
1 cup water
½ teaspoon chili powder
Pinch of marjoram
Salt and pepper to taste

Add seasonings and finely minced garlic to ground beef. Divide into eight parts. Press piece of hard boiled egg, 2 almonds and a few raisins into center of each part and form into eight balls. Fry whole garlic clove in melted shortening until browned, then discard. Add onion and green pepper and fry gently until soft. Add tomatoes, water and seasonings. Simmer 10 minutes. Add albondigas and simmer 15 minutes. Serves 4.

Here's a dish for people who love cornbread. It's a wonderful stick-to-the-ribs recipe which might have originated in our own middle western kichens. But it didn't. It also comes from Caribbean Middle America, where masa, or moist cornmeal, is the staple cereal.

Savory Cornbread With Sausages

½ pound link sausages
2 tablespoons fat, from sausages
½ cup chopped onion
1 tomato, minced.
¼ cup water
1 cup sifted cornmeal
1 cup sifted flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
¼ cup grated dry cheese
1 egg, well beaten
1 cup milk

Allow sausages to fry slowly while rest of recipe is being prepared. Pour off two tablespoons of fat as soon as possible and use to fry onion in another skillet. When onion is yellowed, and soft, add tomato and fry three or four minutes. Add water and let simmer to sauce consistency. Meanwhile sift together cornmeal, flour, baking powder and salt. Stir in grated cheese. Take onion mixture from fire and cool slightly. Pour three tablespoons of fat from sausage into baking dish 8 x 8 x 2, or a little larger, and put into a hot oven (425° F.) to preheat. Mix eggs and milk and stir into dry ingredients. Add cooked onion mixture and mix well. Take baking dish from oven and pour batter into hot fat. Arrange partially cooked sausage on top, putting them brown side down. Bake at 425° F. 20 minutes, or until golden brown and crisp. Serves 4.

Planning a party? Middle American dishes shine at festive occasions, too. Frijole salad with corn dodgers is an adaptation of a Middle American supper menu that will make your Sunday night party a glowing success.

Frijole Salad

2 cups cooked kidney beans
3 tablespoons minced green pepper
3 tablespoons minced onion
½ cup diced celery
¼ cup sliced stuffed olives
½ teaspoon salt
Black pepper
⅓ cup French dressing
1 hard-boiled egg

Drain beans thoroughly. Add green pepper, onion, celery, olives and seasonings. Use pepper liberally. Stir in French dressing, and chill at least an hour.

Press white and yolk of egg separately through fine sieve. Line bowl with lettuce leaves and fill with bean mixture. Garnish with sieved eggs, adding strips of pimento if desired. Serves 4. Double or treble recipe for party serving.

Corn Dodgers

1 cup white cornmeal
½ teaspoon salt
1½ cups boiling water

Mix cornmeal and salt. Stir into boiling water, making stiff batter. Remove from fire. Drop by spoonfuls on well-greased griddle, smoothing batter out to make even, round cakes about ½ inch thick. Turn and brown on both sides.

Corn dodgers may be made ahead of time and reheated on greased griddle immediately before serving.

England Lauds Wartime Foster Mothers

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
London

Thousands of wartime "mothers" are cheered by award of the British Empire Medal to Granny Norris, 67-year-old Berkshire woman, acclaimed England's typical foster mother.

Publicity given to the work of younger women in factory and forces had made housewives feel rather like "forgotten women" as one of them expressed it to this correspondent recently. Some of them have been "Moms" to evacuated children now for three or four years.

Take Granny Norris, who lives in a typical English village. She cares for eight evacuées—seven boys and a girl, all under 14. They include twins—Tommy and Tony Green—and all come from a bomb-scarred district of London.

None cheered louder than these children when Granny got her medal. With Mrs. Norris's 10 grandchildren and six married children, and their husbands and wives, they held a party to celebrate.

Children in Quantity

"The more children I have around the more I like it," Granny Norris says. She always insists on grace before meals and on prayers at bedtime. Her golden rule for dealing with children, whether her own or other folks', is: "Treat all alike, be firm and kind, never break a promise, and, if necessary, put the naughty one in the corner."

Equally meritorious is service of another type of foster-mother, whom you wouldn't notice on the crowded railway stations where she spends so much time. She is the Convoy Officer of the Ministry of Labor. She escorts conscripted girl workers from home to distant factory when they must go into "munitions."

Girls Under Convoy

Traveling at night with large parties of transferred workers, the "escort" does what she can to bring comfort to young girls, many of whom have rarely before slept away from home and mother.

Others standing-in for "Our Mom" till the peace-bells ring, are wardens in the factory hostels, Land Army hostels, in hostels for husbands whose wives are evacuated, matrons in wartime nurseries, shelter marshals, women with rooms ready to accommodate stranded members of the forces in their homes, those who mend socks for soldiers, canteen workers. Thousands of women doing homely jobs like these, received a vicarious pat-on-the-back when they read of Granny Norris' visit to Buckingham Palace to receive her medal.

More Wax, Less Water, for Floors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When new, linoleum should be wiped clean with a cloth dampened in cold water, let dry, then waxed. If a wax is used that requires polishing, follow directions and continue rubbing until it is no longer slick. But if a wax is used which calls for no polishing at all, simply let it dry according to directions.

The floor should then be cleaned daily with a dustless (and oil-less) dry mop, or a broom with a soft cloth tied over it, to remove dust and sand with its sharp edges that cut and grind into the surface of the linoleum. One should not let the butcher knife, flat-iron, hammer, or other sharp object fall on the linoleum to cut the surface. Use flat-bottomed chair casters and put cups under legs of stove and refrigerator.

Halting Spots

When anything sticky is spilled, it should be wiped up with a damp cloth and, in case of grease, with a little mild soapsuds to dissolve the grease, then with a clean cloth wrung from clear water to remove the soapsuds, and finally with a dry cloth. Special spots may require naphtha or washing soda for their removal, but rinse them with plain cold water and wipe dry afterwards.

If linoleum curves to extend up the wall with no dust-catching corners, cleaning is much easier. Otherwise, one needs to wrap a cloth around the end of the ice-pick to wipe from the corners any dust not readily removed by a soft floor brush. I am going to invent special corner plugs to use in old houses.

Facial Soap Helps

Occasionally wipe the floor with a soft cloth wrung out of mild suds. Do not use a family laundry soap or washing powder because it leaves the linoleum dried out much more than does a mild facial soap or flakes sold for washing woolens and rayons.

Where dogs and boys' boots track in mud and sand, a daily or three-times-a-day cleaning may be necessary, but the life of the linoleum will be shortened. If possible, try to have a mud scraper and bristled door-mat at the entrance to save the linoleum. After wearing stiff, heavy boots on a farm, men would appreciate soft house slippers awaiting them at the entrance.

Wear and water remove the wax, which may be renewed any time. Simply spread wax evenly and thinly on clean, dry linoleum where traffic is heaviest and no patched effect is evident. A little wax in the doorways will save a lot of wear on the surface of the linoleum itself.

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Hint of Economic Sanctions On Argentina Dropped by Hull

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 — Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, gave strong indications today that the United States is considering the imposition of economic sanctions against Argentina.

Simultaneously, he approved the proposal of Mexico's Foreign Minister, Ezequial Padilla, for consultation of all the American republics save Argentina and Bolivia before any recognition is extended to Bolivia's revolutionary regime, whose coup d'état is believed to have been aided by Axis agents.

Asked at a press conference if the United States was considering the application of sanctions or economic pressure against Argentina, Secretary Hull replied that he had no remarks to make for purposes of publicity at this time, but did not deny reports of consultations among high Washington officials regarding sanctions.

Mr. Hull gave the impression of deep concern at the activities of Axis agents in South America which have been sufficiently energetic to overthrow a pro-Allied government in Bolivia and install a regime closely associated with the Ramirez Government at Buenos Aires. There is little question but that the State Department is casting about for means of exerting economic pressures, perhaps jointly with Britain, against the Nazi-harboring regimes now installed in Argentina and Bolivia.

The Secretary of State appeared deeply skeptical of the reported move of the Argentine Government ordering abolition of nationalist organizations engaged in anti-Semitic, anti-democratic or anti-United States activities, remarking that the action was self-explanatory both as to policy and as to the purpose behind the move.

State Department indications are that official Washington regrets that recognition ever was accorded the Fascist-behaving Ramirez regime and the belief is strong that the latest Buenos Aires démarche is largely window dressing designed to cover a course of action becoming ever more totalitarian.

Mr. Hull said the United States was studying carefully the question of recognition of Bolivia. Diplomatic indications are that the United States will be a long time at this task.

Meanwhile, Russia had a hand in criticizing Spanish-speaking neutrals harboring Axis agents as the Soviet Embassy, through its official information bulletin, charged that seemingly conciliatory moves toward the Allies made by Gen. Francisco Franco of Spain were designed to scover up the fact that General Franco is "actually an ally of Hitler Germany and as such renders Germany diverse and very substantial assistance."

An article by K. Velikanov charged that despite General Franco's assertion that the "Fascist Blue Division" has been withdrawn from the Russian front, Spanish troops still are going into replenishment battalions as well as bolstering the "Blue Air Squadron."

"British naval vessels in the Atlantic are constantly holding up Spanish ships in the Atlantic carrying contraband for Germany," the article said.

The proposal of Mexican Foreign Minister Padilla that 19 American republics compare notes before extending recognition to the new Bolivian Government coincides with, and may have been inspired by, the State Department's newly enunciated policy of not giving recognition to any Latin-American regime coming to power by unconstitutional means without joint consultation with the rest of the Latin-American states.

Mr. Hull said Señor Padilla's suggestion was being transmitted to the other governments concerned, and that the United States would give full and favorable attention to it. The joint consultations by the American republics would not necessarily be at the foreign ministers level, but would be effective nevertheless.

Americans Are Reassured On Danger of Secret Weapon

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Dr. Arthur H. Compton, retiring President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, reassured Americans about the dangers of secret weapons, in his annual address, which was published Jan. 13 in the official journal, Science.

"We are asked," he said, "cannot some new weapon be developed secretly on a small scale which is nevertheless so powerful that those who hold it will have the world at their mercy?

"The trend of modern [natural] science gives us considerable reassurance. More and more the major inventions and industrial developments are the result of co-operative efforts of large groups of research men. An idea may emerge in the mind of a lone inventor, but it passes through many hands before it is ready for use.

"Also, parallel developments by competing groups are the rule. It is rare indeed that a completed new industrial development catches the world by surprise. If this is true in industry, it is yet more unlikely that the balance of the world's military power will be upset by an idea kept secret from a vigilant enemy.

"To be of conclusive military significance not only must the idea be perfected; the new weapon must also be adapted to industrial production and be manufactured on a major scale.

"If we are alert we should know of any new military development of this kind before it becomes a hazard to nations organized to protect public safety."

Dr. Compton, University of Chicago physicist, holds a Nobel prize. The atomic bomb is an example of his idea of co-operative development. The bomb is still talked about as one of Hitler's forthcoming secret weapons. All the original facts about this possibiilty were developed jointly and simultaneously by two Germans, an Italian, a number of Englishmen, Frenchmen and some of the foremost physics institutions of the United States. There was no possibility of one nation getting a secret start on this dream, a bomb as big as an apple that will destroy much of a city.

World Peace Is Placed in Keeping Of Educators of Victorious Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 14—Educators in the United States, Britain, Russia and China must adopt a "positive program of action" to assure peace after victory, declared Dr. Stephen Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education, at the annual meeting here of the Association of American Colleges.

Dr. Duggan said in part:

"The United States is in danger of becoming reactionary. . . . The National Resources Planning Board which might have provided something akin to the Beveridge Plan has been abolished. The one hundred million dollars on the point of being voted for education by Congress was finally rejected. . . .

"Educators . . . rightly placed the resources of the universities at the disposal of the Government when we entered the war. It is a question whether they did not yield too readily to the military in the administration of their institutions and too far in the extension of technical subjects. Certainly they are agreed upon no positive program of action in the postwar world. . . .

"Britain is moving to the left. The bombing of London and other great centers had a profound influence upon public opinion as to the need of social reform and social reconstruction. . . . Programs for housing reform, for slum clearance, for the depressed areas, for implementing the Beveridge Plan have been drawn up. . . . Just as Hitler used the school to spread Nazi doctrines among the German people, the British are determined to use education to build a more humane civilization in home affairs and an intelligent understanding in foreign affairs. . . .

"Russia is moving to the right. International co-operation is supplanting international vituperation. . . . In industry, piece work, bonuses for overtime, practically all labor devices of the capitalistic regime are being resumed. . . . The bureaucrat of high rank and the technician, because of the compelling need of their services, form the new aristocracy who receive higher wages, better housing and other privileges. . . . China is moving in the direction of fascism. . . . The Kuomintang Government is a self-constituted oligarchy similar to the ones that controlled in Russia, Italy, and Germany. It promises to organize a Democratic Government after the war. . . . In civil life landlordism and usury are again strong. In government circles graft and nepotism have come back. Inflation is almost wholly out of bounds and has reduced teachers and lower civil servants to starvation conditions. . . .

"The burden of reconstruction in postwar China will be enormous. . . . Only by a balanced devotion to things spiritual as well as things material can the human civilization hoped for by China's best be realized."

Lonely Little Girl Not So Lonely Now

COLLEGE GRANT, Nova Scotia, Jan. 14 (AP)—This little community in sparsely-settled eastern Nova Scotia is as isolated as ever, but for little Jean Carroll the winter isn't going to be nearly as lonely as she thought—thanks to a lot of "good people" in the United States.

Jean wrote a little note a few weeks ago and fastened it to one of the Christmas trees her father was cutting for export to the United States. The note simply wished the finder a Merry Christmas and asked him to write a letter to a nine-year-old girl in an "awful lonely" place.

In response to a story carried in many American newspapers scores of persons not only wrote Jean, but sent her every kind of present a little girl could desire.

From Chicago, came a "big, lovable doll," and from other places came wool mittens, gloves, socks and other clothing, candy, nuts, crayons, paints, and paint books, 15 "big story books" and many smaller ones, and toys of all kinds, as well as many cards and letters.

Jean had more than enough for herself, and lots to share with her two brothers and two sisters.

Olympics at Full Strength Tonight

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For what will probably be the last time this season, the Boston Olympics will present their full strength—in other words, the team which started off the season—when they face off against New York Rovers tonight at the Garden. After tonight, several of the boys may be with the Bruins permanently.

Such are the present plans of Coach Hago Harrington, who is a little dizzy from having to get along with a short-handed squad because of the needs of the Bruins. Tonight Al Palazzari, Russ Kopak, and Guy Labrie will be back at their old positions for the Olympics. Tomorrow night, along with Alan Rittinger, they return to the Bruins for the game with Rangers at the Garden, and on Sunday when the Olympics are host here to Brooklyn Crescents, the foursome will be in New York when the Bruins meet Rangers again.

Nice for Bruins

The plan of having the Olympics as a farm club has worked out nicely for the Bruins, who would have been in a hole when Don Gallinger left and Bill Cowley and Johnny Crawford were injured if they hadn't had a player pool immediately available. For the Olympics, however, it has not been so nice.

Accordingly Coach Harrington is now going ahead in an effort to get more players, from Eddie Shore in Buffalo, if possible, and if not from amateur teams in Canada. When and if he does dig up some talent, they will be signed for the rest of the season and the Bruins will have to keep whatever Olympics they have taken. If the Bruins get their full team back, the 'Pics with them will just have to sit on the sidelines.

Originally Manager Art Ross did not intend to let Palazzari, Labrie, Kopak, and Rittinger play with the Olympics tonight, for he felt that three games in three days, and a fourth one here against Toronto next Tuesday, would be too much to ask of the kids. Harrington, however, convinced Ross that he really needed these boys against Rovers, who are the only club in the Eastern League which has a chance to catch the local sextet. In order not to tire them too much, though, Hago will use them as sparingly as possible.

Seek No. 13

This evening the 'Pics go after their 13th victory in a row and their 22d win in 23 Eastern League starts. Rovers boast the only triumph over the Olympics this season, having beaten them here 6-5 last Dec. 3. In return the 'Pics have defeated the New Yorkers five times, the scores having been 10-0, 10-2, 5-2, 6-2, and 8-1.

Following the Brooklyn game, which starts at the Garden at 3 p. m. Sunday, t he Olympics drop out of league competition for the rest of the month with the exception of one game against Brooklyn here the 27th. Instead they will play exhibition games, meeting the U. S. Coast Guard outfit from Curtis Bay, Md., here the 21st and 22d, and the Toronto Navy team here the 29th and 30th. All games will be at the Garden at night.

* * *

Briefs: Flash Hollett scored Detroit's tying goal against Canadiens last night . . . The 2-2 score was the Wings' first point from Montreal this season . . . Chicago snapped its six-game losing streak against Rangers 6-5, and now Rangers have lost six straight . . . The Wings' tie broke Canadiens' winning streak of nine straight . . . Manager Jack Adams used his fourth goalie of the campaign in Connie Dion, recently discharged from the Canadian Army . . . Tomorrow night Detroit is at Toronto and on Sunday Toronto goes to Detroit and Canadiens to Chicago . . . Bruins practiced at noon today . . . The new timing clock goes up Sunday and should be ready for the Toronto game Tuesday . . . Bruins will soon give Don Gallinger a wrist watch like the ones they gave the Krauts.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	20	3	4	44	127	61
Toronto	15	11	2	32	131	104
Boston	12	10	4	28	128	127
Detroit	9	11	5	23	87	99
Chicago	11	15	0	22	99	114
New York	4	21	1	9	85	152

Results Jan. 13

Detroit 2, Montreal 2.
Chicago 5, New York 2.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Bruins at Head of List

Art Ross drew a list of names from beneath the blotter on his desk and looked at it both proudly and wistfully. It was the names of his Bruins who are now in the service of either the United States or Canada.

Altogether there are many, many names on this list, for it contains every player to whom the Bruins have title and who is in uniform. But of the boys who actually wore a Bruins' jersey in a National Hockey League game, the list totals 18.

A tabulation of these 18 discloses that the Bruins have sent a pretty fair hockey team to war. It would be a team which could step right into this winter's competition and make even the haughty Canadiens of Montreal back down.

Brimsek in Goal

To start with, there is Frankie Brimsek, a United States Coast Guardsman, who would do all right for a starter in goal. For a defense there would be Des Smith and Jack Shewchuk of the Canadian Army together with Clare Martin of the Canadian Navy. Martin is the youngster who turned pro from the Boston Olympics and who did so well in the short time he played before entering the service.

For forwards the starting line of course would be the Krauts—Porky Dumart, Milt Schmidt, and Bobby Bauer—all of whom are serving in the Royal Canadian Air Force overseas. Dumart and Schmidt, incidentally, are both pilot officers now, while Bobby has to wait until he finishes an extra course he requested before he becomes an officer.

A second line could be two thirds of last year's Sprout Line of Don Gallinger and Bill Shill, with Lieut. Gordie Bruce of the Canadian Army patrolling left wing. Gally is the center who only this week joined the Air Force, while Shill went into the Air Force after playing only the first seven games last year. In those games he came up with four goals and one assist, a pretty good rate of traveling for a freshman.

Conacher and Wiseman

For a third line there would be Roy Conacher at left wing and Eddie Wiseman at right, with either Terry Reardon or Jack McGill at center. Conacher and Wiseman are in the Air Force and Reardon and McGill in Canada's Army. In fact, Terrible Terry is on his way overseas right now.

For spares—something he hasn't much of today—Ross could call on Cliff Thompson, the local boy from Stoneham who played six games for the Bruins in 1941-42 and who could be used at either forward or defense, and Johnny Schmidt, Frank Mario and Lloyd Gronsdahl. Cliff is in the U. S. Army, and the others in RCAF.

That is quite a list of talent and it probably contains more outstanding players than any other N. H. L. club can show. Possibly Toronto Maple Leafs come closest, for they have given Syl Apps, Turk Broda, Billy Taylor, Sweeney Schriner, Gaye Stewart, Bud Poile, Nick and Don Metz, Bingo Kampman, Pete Langelle, Bob Goldham, Ernie Dickens, and Wally Stanowski.

Rangers Given Best

Rangers likewise have given the best of their players, and are proud of it in their utter confusion this season. They are missing such boys as Jim Henry, their star freshman goalie; Alex Shibicky, Murray and Lynn Patrick, Mac and Neil Colville, Art Coulter, Alfie Pike, Alan Kuntz, and Normie Burns. Chicago is without Sam Lo Presti, Joe Cooper, Johnny Mariucci, Bill Carse, Alex Kaleta, Max Bentley, Red Hamill, and Bob Carse.

Detroit is minus Johnny Mowers, Alex Motter, Jack Stewart, Harry Watson, Pat McReavy, and Kenny Kilrea, although they may get the latter back soon. Montreal has lost the least, having sent only Paul Bibeault, Jack Portland, Cliff Goupille, and Pete Morin of their better-known players.

As time goes on the list will grow for all teams. If President Roosevelt's request for a National Service Law is what it appears to be—a return of the work-or-fight order of World War I—it will definitely be longer, for there will be no place for organized sports under that law. Until that day comes, though, the Bruins head the list.

Welker Cochran Rallies to Pass Hoppe in Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (AP)—Although still lagging by 55 points in his cross-country three-cushion billiards marathon with champion Willie Hoppe, Welker Cochran today was three points ahead of the master in the Chicago phase of the match.

The San Francisco cue artist staged a sensational rally last night in the 11th block to overcome the 500-475 advantage Hoppe had gained in the day's two earlier sessions. Cochran took a 50 to 21 lead in 43 innings, then went on to make it 75 to 47 in 75 innings. Rules of the match, a nontitle affair, required one player to have 550 points at the end of the 11th block.

Hoppe took the ninth and tenth blocks, 52 to 42 in 44 innings and 50 to 33 in 52 innings. The champion now leads, 947 to 892 for the entire match.

At most schools football pays the bills for all sports, but at City College of New York basketball does the job.

Schoolboys May Save Minors

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Baseball's lower class minors, planning a limited expansion in 1944, may have the answer to the player shortage in the use of schoolboys and part-time defense workers.

A Class E league, the Twin Ports, operating around Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., plans to go to the barrier on a twice-a-week schedule, a $250 monthly salary roof and talent recruited from local defense plants and school rooms.

Joe Donnelly, former president of the Ohio State League, already has reorganized his circuit to enter the class D field along with the Pony and Appalachian, only 1943 finishers.

Would Hustle

According to Donnelly, there is no reason why several new D or E leagues should not start this year. The Ohio president says, "They can open their seasons after school lets out and employ youngsters who will not be called in the draft, closing their schedules about a week before school starts in the fall. Those kids will hustle their heads off."

Class E is an experiment by the baseball folks who usually are not given to new-fangled ideas, but it may be the solution to many war-time problems.

Last year the Twin Ports League, the first E loop in history, failed to gain desired concessions and couldn't make a go of it. By slicing the salary limit and cutting play to two games a week, F. H. Wade, who served as president in 1943, thinks that the circuit will be able to operate successfully.

Well Paid

"The boys and men who played last year have jobs and can't play more than twice a week," said Wade. "They are well paid and do not require or expect much money. Salary means nothing to most of them. They want to play for the love of the game and for the recreation."

The Twin Ports League was made up of teams from defense plants and the players were youngsters or veterans who were on the voluntarily retired list of other clubs, playing for the duration by special permission.

When the minors counted noses last fall they found that nine leagues had been able to start and finish. Three of these were the double A circuits, the International, American Association and Pacific Coast. Others were the Southern Association in A-1, the Eastern in A, the Piedmont and Interstate in B and the Pony and Appalachian in D. No C leagues were in operation.

Grid League Hesitant To Expand Now

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (AP)—After scanning the player situation for 1944 and finding an acute shortage, the National Football League was hesitant today to follow through with expansion plans until after the war.

Club owners shoveled a pile of unfinished business into their brief cases after winding up their two-day midwinter meeting yesterday. Their next stop will be in Philadelphia for their spring session April 19. At that time they plan to take some kind of action on the bid for membership by Buffalo, N. Y., draw up a game schedule for the 1944 season, and hold the yearly draft of college players.

Each Drafts 30

Each team will draft 30 campus gridders. Last year's raffle of 300 graduates netted only 23 recruits, many of whom entered military service before the season closed.

Boston, definitely established as the league's 11th member for 1944, will select last in the draft under league regulations, but there is a possibility that club owners will make a concession of some kind to their new partner.

Boston is greatly interested in Angelo Bertelli, the passing sensation who went to Notre Dame from Springfield, Mass. He now is in the Marines. The name of Bertelli undoubtedly would be one of magic as a crowd-magnate at Boston.

Vote on Buffalo

The league probably will vote on whether to grant Buffalo a franchise so it can operate this fall, thus preserving a balanced circuit of 12 teams. An unanimous vote is needed for acceptance, and this may be difficult to obtain if the war scene is not sufficiently changed to give rise to a better outlook for player material.

Tabled along with Buffalo's application were those from Los Angeles and San Francisco. Representatives of the two West Coast cities were handed back their $25,000, which must accompany franchise requests. There is definite interest in Los Angeles and San Francisco for the postwar expansion plan.

The $25,000 guarantee posted by Sam Cordovano, spokesman for the Buffalo syndicate, was retained.

Phillie Elevens To Go Separate Ways Next Fall

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Philadelphia Eagles and the Pittsburgh Steelers have called it quits as a combined team and will go their separate ways in the National Football League next fall.

The announcement of the split was made last night by Harry Thayer, general manager of the Eagles, who served in the same capacity for the merged clubs during the past season when they played as the Eagles-Steelers, or "Steagles."

Thayer, in Chicago for a league meeting, said the break-up was proposed by the Eagles' owner, Lieut. Alexis Thompson, and arranged "with full consent" of Art Rooney and Bert Bell, co-owners of the Pittsburgh franchise.

The split was decided upon, Thayer said, in order to "keep faith with the Philadelphia fans," and "to give Philadelphia the team and home games it is entitled to."

"It is only fair to Philadelphia fans that we do this," he added. "When the Eagles and Steelers merged it was agreed that the merger was only because of the emergency that then existed and was to last only one year."

So far as is known, the Steelers will continue on their own. Of the 25 who finished the season with the combined club, 19 are the property of the Eagles.

Thayer said none of the 19 has been called for military service as yet. Eight of the remaining players have been classified 4-F, he said. And three others have honorable discharges from the armed services.

Hubbell Is Quite A Basketball Fan

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Carl Hubbell, the famous meal ticket of the New York Giants, is quite a basketball fan. The other night, when in town to discuss farm club operations with the front office, he attended one of Ned Irish's Madison Square Garden doubleheaders.

Hub warned Howard Cann, coach of N. Y. U., that Oklahoma University is even tougher than the Oklahoma Aggies. Apparently he hadn't read the latest editions which carried the score, Oklahoma A. and M. 59, Oklahoma 40.

Braves Drop Pair

Secretary John Quinn of the Braves announced today that Infielders Joe Burns and Bill Heltzel have been sent to the Indianapolis club of the American Association as part of the deal which brings Southpaw Pitcher Jim Trexler to Boston next spring.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Midwest

Will Rogers Field (Oklahoma City) 81, Enid Army Flying School 37.
Wartburg (Iowa) 38, Luther 30.
Western Union (Iowa) 70, Buena Vista 46.
Wheaton (Illinois) 54, Concordia (River Forest) 41.
Indiana State 46, Eastern Illinois 33.
Great Lakes 63, Fort Custer 38.
Camp Grant 60, Allen Bradley (Milwaukee) 35.
Olathe Naval Air Base 56, Fort Leavenworth Fliers 37.

East

Mitchell Field (N. Y.) 40, Bendix Aircraft 36.
Detroit 40, Michigan Normal 32.
Alma (Mich.) 62, Grand Rapids J. C. 34.
Delaware 44, Johns Hopkins 37.
Duke 44, Richmond Air Base 38.
Connecticut 50, Maine 22.
Camp Buther (N. C.) 42, Newberry 35.
Dartmouth 75, Camp Thomas 40.
Richmond U. 43, Virginia 31.

Pro-Prohibition Mail Swamps House Unit

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 14

A deluge of letters from prohibition advocates held up the office routine yesterday of Chairman Sam Hobbs (D), of Albama, of a House judiciary committee considering the Bryson bill under which liquor would be outlawed for the duration.

As weary clerks in his office segregated thousands of letters—they estimated the total thus far at about 100,000—Mr. Hobbs commented:

"Any expression from my district or state is always welcome, but national chain letters like these are self-defeating."

They came addressed to Boggs, Hobb, and other versions, but the crowning one was that which referred to him as Mr. Hopps.

Famine Halted In Bengal By Unified Policy

Continued from Page 1

skilful administration has averted actual starvation.

Bengal is now undergoing the aftermath of famine, though that, too, has been brought under control to a considerable extent. Large numbers of persons are suffering from malnutrition and other evidences of their experiences. The Army has given energetic assistance in combating these troubles. In addition to distributing food and supplying medical aid, it has helped distribute blankets and clothing to the needy sections of the population.

While the famine conditions have been practically eliminated, relief supplies are still acceptable, particularly those which arrive in the form of condensed or powdered milk, or in the form of money for the purchase of blankets and clothing.

Grain Ships Needed

Although the Canadian Government has arranged to send 10,000 tons of gift wheat, and the sympathetic gesture is deeply appreciated, it is felt here that any attempt to send large quantities of food-grains from a great distance, under present shipping conditions, would hardly appear practicable. What would be regarded as more practicable would be a number of ships, say 20 to 30, on a regular run between India and Australia bringing wheat of which Australia has an abundant supply. The Gregory Food-Grains Policy Report emphasized the necessity of importing 1,000,000 tons a year until further notice, and in addition, importing 500,000 tons with which to build up the central food-grains reserve under the control of the Central Government in order to stabilize the whole food situation.

The views of the Gregory report are now an accepted policy of the Government in India and the Central Government's policy has just been unanimously endorsed by the standing food committee of the Central Legislature. It is hoped that the course of the war will soon make it possible to release the necessary amount of shipping for this purpose, and thus provide a safeguard against any recurrence of the recent calamity.

23-Day Strike Is Called Off In Montreal

MONTREAL, Jan. 13 (AP)—Montreal's City Hall was back to normal today as 2,300 striking municipal white-collar workers returned to work in response to an appeal from their leaders, who decided last night to call off the 23-day strike and submit their wage increase demands to arbitration.

City officials said "every one reported at the usual hours this morning, according to a survey made by our department heads."

The action of the strike leaders came less than 24 hours after a mass meeting at which the municipal workers voted against accepting an arbirtraion proposal submitted by the Provincial government and the Quebec municipal commission.

In calling off the strike the labor leaders accepted a proposal of the Provincial Government to submit the wage controversy to arbitration; to make any wage increases granted retroactive to last Dec. 1; to increase the cost-of-living bonus, and to guarantee no discrimination against the strikers.

The strike leaders previously had turned down the Provincial Government's offers three times before accepting them today.

Jet Plane Model Given to Boy as Toy

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The London News Chronicle said today that a Midlands boy gave the RAF chills recently when he was discovered playing with a model of their jet-propulsion plane, while work on the new craft was still in the ultra-secret stage.

An officer noticed the lad playing with a model which had no propellers, asked to see it, and gasped when he realized what it was.

Without mentioning names, the newspaper said investigation disclosed that the boy's father was an employee in the jet plane factory and had made a model of the plane as a toy for his son.

Apparently no harm was done.

Soldier-Vote Aid Rallied By Roosevelt

Continued from Page 1

the approved bill would mean that servicemen serving overseas "won't get to vote in the next elections."

"This action will destroy their morale more than all the enemy bullets, bombs and propaganda have been able to do," Mr. Worley said.

Mr. Roosevelt's four other major recommendations to Congress made this week in his annual message and largely reiterated in yesterday's budget message, showed signs of rough going; so rough, in fact, that there is speculation here whether the President will sign the pending tax bill, if enacted in its present form.

Mr. Roosevelt urged a minimum tax increase of $10,500,000,000, whereas Congress only proposes to vote about $2,200,000,000.

Mr. Roosevelt urged higher Social Security contributary rates which would be automatically raised under the present law, but the Senate has just voted overwhelmingly to "freeze" the rates at 1 per cent.

Mr. Roosevelt urged a universal service law, but so far this has struck few sparks from a hesitant Congress.

Clash on Tax Bill

On only one subject is there immediate likelihood of Roosevelt victory. The George amendments to the war contract renegotiation clauses, which Mr. Roosevelt charges would open the way to "exorbitant" corporate profiteering, are expected to be defeated in Congress. They were inserted after the bill got to the Senate, and House leaders say the House will not approve them.

It is on the fiscal side that the difference between the President and Congress is strongest. While the pending tax bill would theoretically increase imposts by over $2,000,000,000, actually the amount might be much less.

This is because the Vandenberg amendment to the tax bill, freezing Social Security contributions at 1 per cent instead of permitting the automatic increase to 2 per cent, would cost the Treasury an estimated $1,400,000,000.

Mr. Roosevelt's budget yesterday included this anticipated $1,400,000,000 in "national receipts." Thus, instead of raising $2,200,000,000 additional revenue, the total might be only $800,000,000.

If the George amendments relaxing the antiprofiteering clauses are also enacted the pending tax bill would be a revenue-losing measure, the Treasury charges, rather than a revenue-raising measure.

Conference on Soldier-Vote

On the soldiers' vote bill, the President met Senato Scott Lucas (D) of Illinois, author of a Federal ballot proposal, at the White House this morning. He was accompanied by Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, American Legion Commander Warren Atherton, and the Legion's legislative agent, John Stelle.

While the conferees were meeting in the White House today, efforts were going on in the Senate to reach a soldier-vote compromise.

Senator Lodge presented the Lodge-Austin compromise bill, and earlier Senator Lucas presented his rival compromise version.

Replying to charges that his bill would "disenfranchise thousands and thousands of men," Senator Lodge said:

"On the contrary, I think my bill will enfranchise 7,000,000 who will be overseas by the time of the next elections."

Senator Lodge told the committee he was trying to work out an effective compromise to remove objections of Senators who last month voted for the Eastland-McClellan-McKellar substitute soldier-vote bill on the ground that the original Lucas-Green measure interfered with states' rights.

Senator Lucas told the committee that his compromise—which establishes a federal ballot commission to handle distribution and collection of ballots, and also specifically refrains from interference with state qualifications of voters—would give the vote to men who would be disenfranchised under the Lodge measure.

"Thousands of men in this country are simply left out in the Lodge bill," Senator Lucas declared. "I feel that my bill furnishes a much broader base for soldier voting."

British Comment

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt's budget message was accorded large headlines today by the London press, which emphasized that the budget invisions the possibility of the war lasting until July 1, 1945, and called attention to the President's assertion that "We cannot safely rely on a 1944 victory."

Editorial comment on the message was generally favorable.

Longshoremen's Union Favors Labor-Draft Plan

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union today indorsed President Roosevelt's recommendation for a national service act.

The union, headed by Harry Bridges, said in a formal statement, "A national service act, along the lines demanded by the President, will not disturb any workers now in essential war industry, but will get into essential war industry workers not now there...."

U. S. War Chiefs to Be 'Raised' To Equality of British Ranks

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—The four American members of the combined Anglo-American Chiefs of Staff don't really care a hoot about gold braid and protocol, but it is now planned to raise them to equality in rank with their British counterparts just the same.

Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, says a bill will be introduced in Congress within a few days to accomplish this elevation.

It has not yet been determined just what fancy new titles may be assigned to the four; Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief, United States Fleet and Chief of Operations; Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief; and Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General, Army Air Forces.

Protocol Important

It is disclosed, however, that the matter of attaining "protocol" equality between the American and British members is regarded as highly important by the White House and the services generally.

The British counterparts on the joint war planning agency are Field Marshal Sir John Dill, Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Lieut. Gen. G. N. MacReady, and Air Marshal Sir William L. Welsh.

Neither the American nor the British members of the combined Chiefs of Staff lose any sleep over the questions of protocol and equality of rank. They work together in complete friendship and good will and they get the job done.

The fact remains, however, that in the tenuous realm of protocol, with all its fine distinctions in rank, General Marshall and Admiral King are placed in the anomalous position of being "junior" in ranking to their British opposite numbers.

Distinction Explained

For instance, Admiral Sir Percy Noble, representing the British Navy, has the title of "Admiral of the Fleet," while Admiral King, despite the fact that his duties and responsibilities happen to be greater than those of an Admiral of the Fleet, is still "only an Admiral." He wears one broad stripe with three narrow stripes above it on his sleeve, whereas Sir Percy wears a broad stripe with four narrow stripes.

As far as the actual authority of each of the American representatives is concerned, they have power equal to that of the top men in any naval or military organization in the world. So, despite the fact that protocol seems an unimportant detail to the average layman, Congress is preparing to amend matters and quick approval of the forthcoming bill is predicted on Capitol Hill.

One suggested title for General Marshall has been that of Field Marshal or just plain Marshal. He is understood, however, to have looked askance at this proposal because he thinks it would sound rather foolish to be called "Marshal Marshall."

Rome's Chaotic Food Situation Complicated by Black Market

Continued from Page 1

critical with regard to the meat supply, where the market was up till now wholly dominated by the black market. Farmers fearing requisitions reportedly started a large-scale slaughtering of cattle and pigs which resulted in an over-abundance of meat on the black market. A "mobile meat trade" developed quite openly with dealers personally visiting their customers.

During the first half of December the situation became so bad that the Germans were compelled to act. The weekly meat ration of 100 grams has been resumed, although it is doubtful how long it can be continued. At the same time countermeasures were worked out by the Prefects who were "assisted" by German "Landwirtschaftsführer" (agricultural leaders) and police authorities.

The authorities have established 30 permanent control posts outside Rome where guards control motor vehicles going to the City. On the first day two tons of meat were confiscated. Each person is allowed to carry a maximum of 10 pounds of food.

Ban on Refugees

For better control of food distribution certain categories of goods have been grouped in large storehouses where authorized wholesalers can effect purchases.

The authorities have announced that in order to prevent further complication of the City's food supply, no more refugees are allowed to enter Rome and that steps have been taken to evacuate several hundred thousand who have already settled in Rome. The Milan Corriere della Sera reports that out of the 200,000 refugees in Rome the greater part are without ration cards.

A hint of the desperate character of the food situation was given in an official announcement to the effect that the people's canteen would be extended to feed, if necessary, 300,000 persons, and that in order to regulate the work of the Istituto della Refezione Scolastica (Institute for School Meals) and to facilitate the feeding of children the Ministry of Agriculture had allocated the following amounts of rationed foodstuffs to each child fed by the Institute: bread: 50 grams; soup ingredients (generi da minestra): 50 grams; fats: 5 grams; tomato purée: 2½ grams; jams: 25 grams.

Mazzini Action

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Leaders of the Mazzini Society, Italian organization in this country, charged yesterday that the Allied administration in liberated areas of Italy apparently is placing obstacles in the way of free speech and assembly promised the people of Italy by the Moscow declaration.

Presenting this and other protests against Allied Italian policies to the State Department, the Society's Board of Directors urged action to give democratic parties in Italy an opportunity to undertake the "democratic re-education" of the people.

James Battistoni of Buffalo, N. Y., President of the Society, headed the Board of Directors which conferred with Hugh Fullerton, Assistant Chief of the Department's European Division.

Naples Epidemic

CAIRO, Jan. 14 (AP)—A typhus epidemic is now raging in Naples 50 times as extensive as it was in October and has become a potential menace to the Allied war effort, although the disease has not spread to the troops, Brig. Gen. Leon A. Fox of Birmingham, Ala., said today.

The problem was inherited from the Germans upon Allied occupation in October and since has increased due to the influx of thousands of refugees from Northern Italy and also because of Nazi destruction of water and gas systems, General Fox explained.

Manpower

Continued from Page 1

have the facilities and the technical organization to administer that power wisely."

Mr. McNutt also made it clear that "a law should not be used to cloak inequity, injustice or incompetence on the part of either management or labor, when those conditions impede the war effort."

The latter statement was the nearest Mr. McNutt came to referring to strikes, which the President said his proposal was designed to abolish.

Antistrike Bill Back

Some Congressmen, including Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, have already assumed that the President's proposal for curing strikes will not be adopted. As an alternative, Mr. Smith has again reintroduced in Congress his antistrike bill which has been passed twice by the House but turned down by the Senate.

The Smith bill hits at officers, representatives and members of local unions that engage in "strikes, slowdowns or concerted stoppages of work" in both essential and nonessential industries, by depriving them of collective bargaining rights guaranteed them under the Wagner Act.

The bill provides that such union chiefs or members shall "cease to be entitled to represent, or bargain for, the members of such local union or of any other labor organization or local union of employees, under the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act or any order of the War Labor Board or any agreement with the employer."

C. I. O. Under Fire

Mr. Smith says the purpose of his bill is to develop more responsible labor leaders.

Whether with same intent or not, Mr. Smith has also demanded and received action on a Department of Justice investigation of the C. I. O.'s new Political Action Committee, headed by Sidney Hillman. Mr. Smith contends that the Committee, openly planning to take part in the 1944 elections, has violated criminal provisions of the Connally-Smith Act.

Attorney General Francis Biddle has ordered investigation of the Smith charges to see if the matter should be presented to a federal grand jury. C. I. O. President Philip Murray has declined to comment.

War manpower officials said the reduction in their estimates of the nation's manpower needs were made possible by cutbacks in munitions requirements as a result of changed military strategy and better utilization of manpower permitting more production with the same size work force.

Hillman's Reply

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, said today he was prepared "to give all information to the Department of Justice or to any other agency" with regard to charges that the Committee had violated criminal provisions of the Smith-Connally Antistrike Law.

In an address opening the Committee's two-day conference here on full employment, Mr. Hillman assailed Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, coauthor of the Smith-Connally Act, who charged yesterday that the Committee was seeking "to influence, if not control, the 1944 elections."

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The Home Forum

"A higher humanity"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world is striving for a higher basis of morality from which to launch its humanitarian efforts. Statesmen know well that an aim must be formulated before any feasible steps can be taken in its direction.

Christ Jesus, the acknowledged Way-shower of mankind, performed his mighty works from the standpoint of perfection. Declaring God to be his Father and the Father of all, he brought to the erring human sense healing and restoration. He claimed neither goodness nor honor for himself; but when his hearers accused him of making himself equal with God, he answered them (John 5:19), "Verily, verily, I say unto you, The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 25), "The divinity of the Christ was made manifest in the humanity of Jesus." It is not difficult to see that without spiritual understanding Jesus could have accomplished nothing.

Human theories or generally accepted material panaceas will not serve to protect humanity against hate, greed, lust, and other causes of war. Mrs. Eddy touches the heart of reform when she writes (*ibid.*, p. 571), "The cement of a higher humanity will unite all interests in the one divinity."

* * *

How to reconcile the conflicting aspirations of humanity and to fuse them into higher bonds of fellowship is a problem of perplexing proportions. Yet step by step, through a more compassionate and more universal sense of brotherhood, humanity is finding stronger bases for unity and peace. There is no doubt but that brotherhood is the high aim today. Christian Science adds to Jesus' interpretation of God's fatherhood the idea of the tender, loving motherhood of God, which brings a true concept of the creator as Father-Mother God, emphasizing to the human mind the idea of the brotherhood of man.

There have been prophets and seers who have lived close to the eternal verities, and have caught glimpses of spiritual being and of man's relation to it. There is today overwhelming proof of God's goodness and power to save and protect His creation. The simple understanding of God as the Father-Mother, as the all-loving, all-knowing Mind, brings renewed confidence in His power. Then reliance on matter and material means begins to lessen.

Those who perceive this divine Principle, Love, as the creative, sustaining power of the universe have caught their first glimpse of true brotherhood. Such realization should and does guide the human mind into right ways of thought and action. It repudiates all inequalities, injustices, impositions, and rivalries. It is here that the cement of divine Love begins to take hold in the higher humanization of men and nations.

* * *

During an epidemic of influenza some years ago, a young woman became seriously ill with that disease. A friend who heard of her condition and of the fear of her family came to her with a message of hope and encouragement. The friend talked to her about God, and His love for each of His children, explaining how, as the image and likeness of eternal Mind, she was held in the presence of infinite Love continually. After a while the young woman rested and slept. The next morning she was up and about her usual activities, entirely well, after having been critically ill for several days. Did not this act of compassion on the part of her friend reveal a high sense of God's love, expressed in true brotherhood, that brotherhood which acknowledges God as the divine Principle of all true being, and which draws men together in humility and love?

The student of Christian Science is learning that brotherhood includes all these things. He therefore ceases to work for himself at the expense of others. He refuses to permit thoughts of criticism, envy, domination, or self-adulation to possess his thought.

The Christly way, as revealed in Christian Science, brings new light to bear on the things of Spirit through unending proof of God's power to heal and save from fear, ignorance, disease, and sin. While freeing the human mind from the bondage of materiality, divine Love serves as the cement which binds each one to God and to his fellow man. As the unction of Spirit prevails among men, war will be impossible. Men will not need to seek for peace, for they will have it in their own hearts where it rightly belongs. And fear will be vanquished in the appearing of gentleness, tenderness, love, health, and holiness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HEAD OF A MAN WEARING A CAP: *A Drawing by Andrea del Sarto*

THEY CALLED him Andrea del Sarto, because his father was a tailor. He himself was articled as a boy to a goldsmith, and then he studied woodcarving and painting. He lived in the Florence of Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci, studied their works and achieved accredited standing that brought him commissions. While he did not rank with the great masters of whom he was contemporary, he painted some fine frescoes, among them a "Last Supper" which, according to Bernhard Berenson, who circumspectly doles out praise to Andrea, is "the one Last Supper which can be looked at with pleasure after Leonardo's."

The drawings by Andrea del Sarto show his capacity to relate vividly what he saw. Portraiture called forth his highest skill, and he set down with accuracy and accent all the attributes which his probing eye considered essential to the characterization. He moved in the direction of realism, responding authentically to the demands of representation. The creative gift, the aspiration for monumentality and dramatic presentation were not within his range. But what capacity he had was the best within its boundaries and he could make, says the critical but keen Berenson, a "matchlessly vital transcript of reality."

D. A.

"Un'umanità più elevata"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

IL MONDO sta sforzandosi di raggiungere una più alta base di moralità dalla quale lanciare i suoi sforzi umanitari. Gli uomini di stato sanno bene che una meta deve essere formulata prima che passi pratici possano essere iniziati nella sua direzione.

Cristo Gesù, la Guida riconosciuta dell'umanità, compì le sue opere potenti dal punto di vista della perfezione. Dichiarando che Dio era il suo Padre ed il Padre di tutti, egli recò all'errato senso umano guarigione e restaurazione. Egli non arrogò per sè stesso nè bontà nè onore; ma quando i suoi uditori lo accusarono di farsi l'uguale di Dio, egli rispose loro (Giovanni 5:19): "In verità, in verità io vi dico che il Figliuolo non può da se stesso far cosa alcuna, se non la vede fare dal Padre; perchè le cose che il Padre fa, anche il Figlio le fa similmente". Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, scrive in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (pag. 25): "La divinità del Cristo fu resa manifesta nell'umanità di Gesù". Non è difficile di vedere che senza comprendimento spiritutale Gesù non avrebbe potuto compiere nulla.

Teorie umane o panacee materiali generalmente accettate non servono a proteggere l'umanità contro l'odio, l'avidità, la lussuria ed altre cause di guerra. Mrs. Eddy mette il dito sul cuore della riforma quando scrive (*ibid.*, pag. 571): "Il cemento di un'umanità più elevata unirà tutti gl'interessi nell'unica divinità".

* * *

Come riconciliare le aspirazioni opposte dell'umanità e fonderle nei vincoli più alti di benevolenza è un problema di proporzioni sconcertanti. Eppure, passo a passo, per mezzo di un senso di fratellanza più compassionevole ed universale, l'umanità sta trovando basi più forti per l'unità e la pace. Non vi è dubbio che la fratellanza non sia l'alta meta di oggi. La Scienza Cristiana aggiunge all'interpretazione della paternità di Dio data da Gesù, l'idea della tenera, amorevole, maternità di Dio, che reca un vero concetto del creatore quale Padre-Madre Dio, mettendo l'enfasi, per la mente umana, sull'idea della fratellanza dell'uomo.

Vi sono stati profeti e veggenti che hanno vissuto vicino alle eterne verità ed hanno avuto barlumi dell'essere spirituale e della relazione dell'uomo ad esso. Vi è oggi prova decisiva della bontà di Dio e del Suo potere di salvare e proteggere la Sua creazione. Il semplice comprendimento di Dio quale il Padre-Madre, quale la Mente tutto-amorevole, onnisciente, reca rinnovata fiducia nella Sua potenza. Allora si comincia a fidarsi meno della materia e di mezzi materiali.

Quelli che percepiscono questo divino Principio, l'Amore, quale il potere creativo, sostenitore, dell'universo, hanno avuto il loro primo barlume della vera fratellanza. Il rendersi conto di questo dovrebbe—e lo fa—guidare la mente umana nei retti sentieri di pensiero ed azione. Esso ripudia tutte le disuguaglianze, ingiustizie, imposizioni e rivalità. È qui che il cemento del divino Amore comincia ad agire nell'incivilimento più alto di uomini e di nazioni.

* * *

Durante un'epidemia d'influenza alcuni anni fa, una giovine donna cadde seriamente malata di quella malattia. Un'amica che udì della sua condizione e del timore della sua famiglia venne ad essa con un messaggio di speranza e di incoraggiamento. L'amica le parlò di Dio e del Suo amore per ognuno dei Suoi figliuoli, spiegando come, quale immagine e somiglianza della Mente eterna, essa era tenuta continuamente nella presenza dell'Amore infinito. Poco dopo la giovine donna si riposò e dormì. La mattina seguente si alzò e riprese le sue attività solite, interamente guarita, dopo di esser stata criticamente ammalata per parecchi giorni. Non rivelò forse questo atto di compassione da parte della sua amica un alto senso dell'amore di Dio, espresso in vera fratellanza, quella fratellanza che riconosce Dio quale divino Principio di tutto il vero essere, e che attrae gli uomini insieme in umiltà ed amore?

Lo studente della Scienza Cristiana sta imparando che la fratellanza include tutte queste cose. Egli cessa perciò di lavorare per sè stesso a spese altrui. Egli rifiuta di permettere pensieri di critica, invidia, dominazione od adulazione di sè stesso, di prender possesso del suo pensiero.

La maniera del Cristo, com'è rivelata nella Scienza Cristiana, getta nuova luce sulle cose dello Spirito per mezzo di dimostrazione continua del potere di Dio di guarire e di salvare da timore, ignoranza, malattia e peccato. Mentre libera la mente umana dalla schiavitù della materialità, il divino Amore serve da cemento che unisce ognuno a Dio ed all'uomo suo simile. In misura che l'unzione dello Spirito prevale fra gli uomini, la guerra sarà impossibile. Gli uomini non avranno bisogno di cercare la pace, perchè l'avranno nei loro propri cuori dove deve stare propriamente. Ed il timore sarà conquistato coll'apparire della gentilezza, della tenerezza, dell'amore, della salute e della santità.

Climbers Into Light

Suddenly air was silver and the sky
Hung like bright velvet where the foothills soared,
Lost in a misty purple and the dry
Plains underneath were but a dim world floored
With flowers. Far ahead a rainbow arched
The open valley and a wisdom led
The climbers from an earth serene and parched
Into a landscape carved of light ahead.

It was a region where some albatross
Might soar in mighty gyres, a domain
Where eagles in great circles swept across
The firmament, their wings the shade of rain.
A lofty skyline where cloud-combers run
Against the tidal beaches of the sun.

HAROLD VINAL

Charlotte-Cat

CHARLOTTE-CAT was not named for Anne's venerable and dignified aunt, though that un-cat-loving lady always harbored a suspicion. Anne explained carefully, not once but often, that she named her cat for Charlotte Greenwood, the comedienne, on account of some fancied similarity in the length of limb; but when Charlotte-Cat filled out, waxing handsome, sleek, and solid, and the resemblance lessened, Aunt Charlotte's suspicion still persisted. Her mouth invariably tightened whenever her hypothetical namesake was mentioned.

Charlotte, the cat, had three pronounced characteristics. She was autocratic; she owed allegiance to only one person, who was Anne; and she was noticeably fond of music.

* * *

The disposition to dominate showed itself most plainly in her treatment of her elder brother, Jim. She never allowed him to eat until she had taken what she wanted; she was convinced that all the cushions in the house were made for her. Even when she was a kitten, she would drive Jim from peaceable absorption in his plate with a wild rush and a slam to the right, a rush back and a slam to the left, and she never allowed him to forget the lesson.

In her acceptance of Anne, Charlotte-Cat also showed something of despotism, for she expected immediate attention to her briefest call, to the most cursory glance at a closed door. Entirely a one-woman cat, she seldom wearied of Anne's caressing hand, but had no compunction about nipping any other that approached too near. Her flattering way of watching for Anne and coming to meet her at the door, or of galumping down the stairs at the sound of that well-known voice, had its counterpart in a habit of yawning cavernously in the faces of the rest of the family whenever they insisted upon speaking to her. Even the elements inspired in her no respect. More than once, when she had gone to the door to look at the weather and had found it not to her taste, she was known to express her feelings by spitting at it.

It was this spitfire—a spitfire with a pretty round face and effulgent round eyes—who owned the softening sway of music.

* * *

By music, I mean classical music. It was only by accident that Charlotte ever heard the other kind, though, try as hard as Anne might, there would be times when syncopation or swoon-crooning, dissonance and the sounds of instruments in distress would issue from the radio before she could turn it off. At such times, Charlotte would get down from Anne's lap and indicate disapproval in a cat's usual way, by walking a short distance across the rug and sitting down with her back turned upon the object of her aversion. She would not run or hide, or flatten her ears and make sounds of distaste; but nothing could speak more loudly than that small, silent monument.

The method has its good points. It may be what the poet Henley meant by: "A well-bred silence always at command."

* * *

When Anne sat by the radio and summoned the music that she herself liked, Charlotte would remain on Anne's lap through an entire program. She was not merely quiet, passively sleeping through the sounds as our Ulysses does; for she kept her face turned toward the wonder-box, her wide eyes upon it. In this manner, she accepted the old masters; most contentedly, and perhaps paradoxically, when played upon catgut. Especially, should a violin soloist or an ensemble of stringed instruments begin a selection that is smooth and slow, such as Schubert's Serenade, Charlotte would almost immediately appear, would say: "Pr—rp! Here I am!" and settle herself on Anne's lap with tail neatly wrapped around her toes. From that time on, she would give the closest attention.

The high moment of rapture in her appreciation of music came, once, when Efrem Zimbalist played the Air on the G String from a 'cello suite by Bach. To Anne, musician in her own right, the achievement of the great artist in playing the selection as a violin solo on the G string was a glorious display of virtuosity, but her attention was suddenly distracted from the music by the behavior of her cat. Charlotte was in an ecstasy. She lay stretched to her fullest length. Her paws waved in the air, her purring almost outdid the music. The movement was slow and silvery. As the pure flood poured from the silver-wound G string, Anne could feel the cat's gray fur tingle beneath her hand, as if Charlotte's whole being was tuned to those vibrations.

Of course, Charlotte was but a cat, and I do not mean to say that her enjoyment was like Anne's. It did, however add to Anne's pleasure.

* * *

Other cats that have grown up with music have shown signs of liking it. There is the case of Mister, the spoiled pet of a girls' school. Mister attends all the concerts in the assembly hall and takes his wonted place on the top of a cabinet in full view of the audience, but not, one hopes, of the visiting performers; for Mister has been known to be discourteous. He will listen attentively for a while, shows special liking for soprano solos; but, when he has had enough, or when a composition gets noisy, he will jump down and slowly amble out of the room, accompanied by sidelong looks from the girls who are pink with suppressed giggles. Sensitive musicians may feel a falling off in attention, but, as I said, Mister is arrantly spoiled.

* * *

I suspect that Charlotte's liking for music came in part from Anne's. Surely it is not unreasonable to surmise about cats that spend most of their time with one person and are so petted, that they grow to understand something of what is said to them, something of the mental and emotional atmosphere.

Part of it, too, was in Charlotte herself. The old proverb: "When the candle bee out, all cats are gray," may be true in a sense; but there is only a little less difference in cats under their fur than in human beings.

As Anne says: "Charlotte had personality," besides having what Lem, the man-of-all-work, described as "a nice countenance." So that, whether it really was a highly respected elderly lady or a skilful comedienne who inspired her name, there is no good reason why either one of them should feel that an unwarranted liberty had been taken.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Song for Wash Day

Through all the hours of the day
These white clothes will blow
And what I have no word to say
A passer-by will know,

And what I have no tune to sing
A bird will do as well,
For sheets and spring are marrying
And morning is a bell.

O I could never know or name
What has enraptured me
But my heart is whole and home
And blessed utterly.

VIRGINIA ESTERLY DUNBAR

A Visit From My Neighbours in Wales

JACK BROWN, who brought my luggage up the hill, is brother to Bill and Maggie, who, with their mother, an old lady of ninety years, live on the other side of the mountain. They are my nearest neighbours. In the mountains of Wales the word "neighbour" has particular significance, implying a relationship which in other parts of the world might well flatter the word "family." Just as in what Doughty calls "the school and nurture of the desert" men have learnt that the first duty to a stranger is hospitality, so in the school and nurture of the mountains men have learnt that the first duty to a neighbour is helpfulness.

"Is it the loan of the horses to fetch a load of coal from the town four miles away? Is it a bit of wire for the fence? Is it a few boards to make bookshelves? Why, to be sure! Aren't we neighbours now?" . . .

I thought when I came to my cottage by the lake that I was coming to find peace in solitude. I thought to hear no sound but the cry of the birds, the trickle of the stream through the bog, the breathing of the wind, the crackle of the fire. And so I lived for a time, grudging each moment when a fellow human drew near, counting only those moments happy when I was alone, until the last day of the year. That night there came visitors, farmers and shepherds, with their wives and their daughters. They sat with me around my fire, and as naturally as the logs took light so their voices took fire, and they sang song after song in their native tongue. The eyes of the old men were closed while their hands beat time to the music. The eyes of the young girls were open but their thoughts were far away. Then I realized that they were born of the same soil as the reeds and the rushes, and that their voices were the spirits of the wind and the rain and the sun that shines golden on the snow. Then I realized too that I need no longer be alone or lonely, for there were men and women who loved the things that I loved, men whose roots were as deep in the soil as those of the gnarled alder-trees on the hillside, women whose hearts were fresh as the starwort in the well. . . . Then they went out into the crisp night air and I was glad that it was dark, for there were tears in my eyes. I found it difficult to speak. At last, in an effort to break the tension, I said to Dai: "That's . . . a bright star over the hill, have you any idea what its name is?" "I dunno," he said, "it's been there for years."

And so with the fun that was in their hearts they disappeared into the black belt of fir-trees that straddles the hill. — From "Coming Down the Wye," by ROBERT GIBBINGS. (New York: Dutton.)

Sixty Miles of Enchantment Lie South of Naples

I CAN NEVER, even when I stand in Santa Lucia and look out over the bay, wholly convince myself of the existence of Naples—I think no city in the world is, for me, so utterly unreal. It is as if she had been conjured out of the black earth, and grown over night. . . .

To say that the Bay of Naples is beautiful is like saying that the Venus de Milo is a fine piece of sculpture. This matter has long since been discussed, debated, and settled for all time. But it seems to me that in most of the panegyrics on the subject, all too little credit is given to Vesuvius. Let a cloud drift across the face of that huge smoking cone, and the Bay of Naples becomes suddenly prosaic and ordinary. How exquisite it is—etched there against the profound blue of the southern sky—purple in the evening, like the shadow of a mountain; flaming by night like a great yellow torch. Stand some day on the corner of the Via Partenope and turn your back on the city. . . . Let your eye wander to where the headland of Sorrento reaches seaward—across that blue expanse of dancing sunlit water. For somehow there, with Capri (the Sirens' island) only a hazy shape upon a hazy horizon, it is easy to see that bay through the fresh joyous eyes of the ancient world—to see it as Ulysses saw it—windblown and far from home; as Virgil saw it from his house in Posillipo; as Paul the Apostle saw it on the way to Rome.

I doubt very much if there is any sixty-mile strip of country in the world as interesting and as beautiful as the district that lies south of Naples. It is so compact and it contains such an astonishing number of famous and wonderful things. They are set down there like pearls on a string—Vesuvius, Pompeii, Sorrento, Capri, Amalfi, Ravello, Paestum.

Life, at Sorrento or Amalfi, is a thing infinitely warm and infinitely full of color. The white walls of the houses are gorgeous with bright tropical flowers, the sea is a blue mirror—gold under the sun and silver under the moon. The air is still with sunlight and heavy with perfume. . . . A house perches, miraculously, on a coign of some towering crag; there is a lemon tree there, tucked into a ravine—its leaves are stiff and rigid as though they were made out of beaten metal, and the lemons are like pendulous drops of golden wax. A thin mountain stream falls shimmering to the sea, and the brazen sun beats down out of a cloudless sky.

The road that runs round from Castellammare to Salerno is one of the loveliest in any country. Like a tenuous gray thread it winds along the faces of cliffs, diving into dark walls of verdure, dodging, climbing, never quite sure of itself. Past Sorrento, white with villas and green with olive trees—Sorrento, from which you can see that whole superb crescent of the Bay of Naples, past Positano, skirting the sea, it comes to Amalfi.

In the tenth century Amalfi was the greatest power of the maritime world—today it seems such a town as the swallows might build. — From "Come With Me Through Italy," by FRANK SCHOONMAKER. (New York: McBride.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1944

Japan's War Strength Reassessed After Two Years of Pacific Test

French Labor Unrest Reaches a New Peak

Recent introduction of numerous police spies into the factories is taken as a sign that the Germans are conscious of the growing discontent among the workers.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Labor conditions in France have been disintegrating steadily during the past months. Although French trade-union organizations have been destroyed by the Vichy Government, and although the workers are supervised closely by German and Vichy police, the introduction of numerous police spies into the factories is a sign that the Germans are conscious of the growing discontent among the workers.

Those French workers who have not been sent to Germany express their resentment against the Vichy regime by numerous acts of sabotage, by slowing down of production, and recently also by an increasing number of work stoppages. These manifestations are partly organized by the French "underground," especially by the Communists, but are partly spontaneous outbursts against the almost unbearable hardships of working and living conditions in Occupied France.

"Underground" sources reported a strike wave in France during the last months of 1943. Several factories in the Lyons, Marseille, and Romans districts were closed down because the workers manifested for better working conditions and higher wages. The most serious walkout, however, took place in the coal mines in Northern France, where 70,000 miners interrupted their work. All these strikes eventually were curbed by harsh police measures and by taking of hostages, but the unrest among the workers persists.

Wage Boost Expected

Even Vichy spokesmen cannot deny that the claims of the workers are justified. A secret report of the Vichy police states that "the workers still expect the wage adjustment which Laval police promised in June, 1943. Their hopes that working conditions would be improved have not been fulfilled."

The collaborationist chief of the metal workers union in Lyons openly protested against Vichy's wage policy and declared that "the workers bitterly note that those with money never suffer hunger. Vichy should take immediate action against the trusts which already are preparing to crush the working class for the future."

The fact is that Vichy is directly responsible only in part for the plight of the French workers. The Germans are opposed to any wage boosts which are likely to increase French production costs. They want to pay low prices for French products sent to Germany. At the same time, they want the starvation wages to induce French workers to accept better-paid jobs in German factories.

Prices Soar

However, the Germans have been unable to stabilize French wages entirely at their prewar level. French prices have gone up so rapidly that some wage statements had to be made. Yet while the wage level increased by 50 per cent from 1939 to 1943, prices of rationed goods which insufficiently reflect the inflationary trend in France—leaped by 150 per cent.

Even skilled factory workers cannot make a decent living. They see their families undernourished while wealthy persons can still obtain everything they want in the "black market." Living conditions are worse for nonskilled workers, who, in the Paris region, still receive monthly wages of 1,000 to 1,400 francs, although the average prices of board and lodging alone have gone up to 1,307 francs a month.

Gestapo and Vichy police have been unable to completely crush the outbursts of labor unrest in Occupied France. They have been still less successful in interfering with the reorganization of the dissolved trade unions. Collaborationist trade-union officials who head the Vichy-sponsored labor unions admit openly now that they are powerless against the unknown leaders of the secret labor organizations.

Underground Labor Group

The collaborationist labor paper l'Atelier complains that "the underground Confederation of Labor has its own leaders, officials, and centers. It issues publications and directives of its own, obviously with growing financial resources at its disposal. Its influence is already considerable."

From the Allies' point of view, the growing discontent of the French working class is not only important because it hampers German war production in the occupied country, but also because they can rely on the French working class to rise against their oppressors when the Continent is invaded. Although more than 1,000,000 French workers have been deported to Germany, there remain many hundreds of thousands of workers inside France working in coal mines and metallurgical, chemical, and other factories which could not be transferred to the Reich.

The deportations of French industrial workers to Germany has been interrupted for several weeks. Only young men are still mobilized for work in German labor battalions (Todt Organization). One of the reasons Germany halted the labor draft in France was disclosed by the return of French workers from Germany. Their factories had been bombed out and they had been unemployed for some time.

Draft Ruman Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Nazi-Controlled Slovak Radio said in a German-language radiocast reported to the Office of War Information recently that "the German ethnical group in Rumania" had introduced compulsory labor service for all 16-year-old girls.

The radiocast said that the girls would be drafted for six-month periods and would "do this service either in agriculture service camps, on individual farms, or in industrial establishments." It was recorded by United States Government monitors.

Associated Press from 7th AAF and from United States Navy

Precision Bombing Rocks Japanese

A 7th Air Force Liberator (above) ranges over the Japanese airfield at Wotje in the Marshall Islands. Smoke is visible from fires started in target area. View in circle shows geyser of dust, smoke, and debris after an American attack on Japanese airdrome on Jaluit atoll in the Marshalls.

New Subsidy Program To Be Launched

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Administration plans to launch a new subsidy program today, despite expected protests from Congress.

Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson disclosed to two legislators last night that he has signed a directive establishing a subsidy for grapefruit juice canners.

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida and Representative Green (D) of Florida said they were told the War Food Administration would announce the program today, and agency officials confirmed this expectation.

Reluctant to arouse Congressional antisubsidy circles, Mr. Vinson and WFA Director Marvin Jones had resisted pressure of Florida citrus interests for more than a month before approving the order. The citrus representatives wanted higher prices, rather than a subsidy, but agreed to accept the latter plan when they were told President Roosevelt's "hold the line" order prohibited any consumer price boost.

One reason the agency chiefs hesitated in approving the subsidy was because of a "gentleman's agreement" between the Administration and Congress, Senator Pepper said. The agreement was one whereby the Administration agreed not to embark on any new support price program until Congress decided the fate of Commodity Credit Corporation, the financing agency.

After bitter debate, Congress, in December, extended CCC's life only until February, so the controversial issue is being rekindled just at a time when it is due for another vote.

The Floridians, however, said they convinced Mr. Vinson that he was not bound by the agreement in the grapefruit matter, since plans to subsidize the canned juice crop had been announced prior to the "subsidy armistice."

Officials estimates of total costs of subsidies were withheld temporarily, but Representative J. Hardin Peterson (D) of Florida said recently he expected it would be between $7,000,000 and $9,000,000.

Plan to Shift Census Group Data Opposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—Proposed transfer of Census Bureau vital records to a new bureau in the Public Health Service met opposition at a Senate Commerce Subcommittee hearing yesterday.

Opposing the move were J. C. Capt, director of the Census; H. B. Anderson, Secretary of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, Inc., of New York; and Frank F. Bunker, Manager of the Washington Office of the Christian Science Committee on Publication.

Among those who supported the new bureau were health officials from a number of states who argued that the Government's activities in educating the public about health should be more closely aligned with its statistics-keeping.

Capt. J. B. Mountin of the Public Health Service argued that the service is the logical agency to keep these records since public health officials supply and collect most of the information, and frequently use them.

On the other hand the Census Director pointed out that the Bureau's biggest job in the last four years has been to supply birth certificates to 2,000,000 Americans seeking jobs in war plants.

In a letter filed with the committee, Dr. Bunker argued that the Census Bureau has done an efficient job in record-keeping and added, "there is no more reason for singling out the compiling of statistics relating to marriages, births, deaths, divorces, adoptions, etc., occurring within the United States and transferring this function from the Bureau of Census to a bureau engaged primarily in the attempt to make the public conscious of health needs and conditions, than there is in transferring the gathering of facts about crops and farms to the Department of Agriculture or facts about housing to the Federal Works Agency."

Mr. Anderson told the committee: "The division of vital statistics as administered by the Census Bureau, is not tied up with educational activities in any way, and we maintain that it is highly important that this division remain where it is in the interests of unprejudiced vital statistics."

Efforts to transfer the division of vital statistics to the Public Health Service were first made as far back as 1910, when a bill was introduced establishing a national department of health with a physician in the President's Cabinet.

Realistic Polish Attitude Expected on Curzon Line Plan

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 14—The Polish Government is unlikely to reply immediately to the Soviet declaration on Russo-Polish borders, although it is expected that it will adopt a more realistic attitude toward the proposal that the Curzon Line be made the dividing line, according to reliable information here today.

Diplomatic activity and discussions among the Polish political parties continue, although there was no formal meeting of the Polish Cabinet yesterday. Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Foreign Minister Tadensz Romer and the Polish Ambassador to the Court of St. James's have met the British Foreign Minister, Anthony Eden, a number of times. The contents of the new Polish reply are now under consideration, both by them, and the Polish Cabinet. Present indications are that the note will not indulge in polemics.

But if the Poles are willing to compromise on the Curzon Line they simultaneously will look realistically on the question of a compensation offer in the west. Since this concerns the postwar frontiers of a defeated Germany it is therefore, say the Poles, not simply a Russo-Polish issue, but one that concerns the United Nations as a whole and should be so settled. In other words, any Russo-Polish agreement should be more than bilateral, it should be internationally endorsed.

The British Government, according to the diplomatic correspondent of The Times of London (who rarely drifts far from the official viewpoint on such occasions), "seems to be acting according to Lord Castlereagh's principle that the 'power of Great Britain to do good depends not merely on its resources but upon a sense of its impartiality and reconciling character of its influence.'"

In Polish circles here, this official attitude is appreciated. But what is not understood is the remarkable uniformity by which the British press, with few exceptions, has abstained from comments regarding Russian attacks upon the Polish Government which officially is one of the Allies and to whom the Polish fighting forces owe allegiance.

Dealing with the problem of the future of Poland, the New Statesman and Nation, British Leftist weekly review which cannot be accused of pro-Polish sentiments, points out that Russia's offers are made to "the Poles, but this vague term must be read in the light of what's happening in disputed territory."

Premier Stalin, this comment continues, regards it as his sphere of influence in which he is entitled to shape the future settlement. And to judge from a recent article in the Kolna Polska, a Polish journal published in Moscow, Premier Stalin will probably insist that any Polish Government re-established in Warsaw must include representatives of the pro-Soviet Polish movement.

Regarding the attitude of the western powers toward what it calls this puzzling situation, the New Statesman maintains that the "First thing to recognize is that Russia is indisputably the predominant power in the whole of Eastern Europe from the Baltic to the Balkans. Any attempt to challenge her ascendancy would only tend to make it more exclusive. Spheres of influence are a bad solution of problems of international life and this particular demarcation of interests might be so drawn as to hamper even economic collaboration.

"The wise course to take is to respect the arrangements which Russia deems necessary for her safety while we strive to keep alive economic and cultural links between the East and the West.... The Russians, we need hardly say, will retain the sympathy of a progressive West more surely if they use with restraint the overwhelming military power which their victories have given them."

Kerensky's View

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Soviet Russia's proposal to use the Curzon Line as a basis for settlement of the Russian-Polish border dispute was endorsed today in a letter to the New York Times signed by Alexander Kerensky and Alexander Konovalov as "a sound foundation for a solution."

Alexander Kerensky briefly headed a provisional Russian Government after the overthrow of the Czarist regime until the Bolshevist revolution forced him to flee the country and Alevander Konovalov was Minister of Trade and Industry in the first revolutionary cabinet.

"The friendship of Russia and Poland is necessary not only for these two countries but for all Europe if it is to enjoy enduring peace after the defeat of Hitler," the letter said.

"The undersigned, being opponents of the prevailing political regime in Russia, agree, nevertheless, with the aforementioned declaration of the Soviet Government that its proposal would 'create a reliable basis for a firm and permanent friendship between the Polish people and the neighboring Ukrainian, White Russian and Russian people.'"

Lack of Daring in Crises Seen by Military Writer

Unpredictability of Nipponese makes decided opinions on future of little value—Capacity for military stupidity offsets fighting ability—Reserves of manpower and material scarcely touched.

How long will the war in the Pacific last?
How resourceful an enemy is the Japanese?
These and other vital questions are considered in detail by Mr. Lucas, who recently returned to the United Statts after nearly two years of service in the Far Eastern war theater, in a series of special articles, of which the following is the first.
As a special correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Lucas covered the war from the front lines in New Guinea and other battle areas, and from General MacArthur's headquarters.

By Walter E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

From time to time military, naval, and high political authorities have given us their estimation of how long the war against the Japanese is likely to last.

Most of this is harmful and dangerous, principally because there are so many facts about the Japanese that are quite unpredictable.

There is little in the past that can give us any clue to the future. Japan has never in modern times fought a losing war. Her cities have never been bombed, nor her military machine set in reverse. In fact, Japan's reserves of strength and morale have never been put to the test and consequently we have no previous data upon which to go to show how leaders, soldiers, and civilians might react in face of certain defeat.

There are, however, observations after two years of fighting which provide some guide for us in estimating the future of the Pacific war.

The first is that, whereas before the war we greatly underestimated Japan's ability to wage a modern first-class war, we have subsequently tended to overestimate her powers. In neither case have we been right.

The second is that, both strategically and tactically, the Japanese have shown an amazing capacity for stupidity and a lack of military daring at critical moments of the war.

Fourth Phase of War

The third is that our Pacific enemy has developed few, if any, new weapons since the war started and consequently is at an increasing disadvantage.

The fourth is that, since Pearl Harbor, the categories of armaments upon which Japan relied primarily to win and maintain her conquests—ships and planes—are the two categories in which she has suffered most heavily and in which her industries find the greatest replacement difficulties.

These four factors together add up to a formidable weakness which will become more and more accentuated as the Allied attacks mount in all their power.

Since Dec. 7, 1941, the Allies have completed two phases of the Pacific war; the short six months of defeat when the Japanese carried everything before them; and the 18 months of holding war, during which we recovered from our initial unpreparedness and put ourselves into shape for the counterattack. We are now standing at the beginning of the third and final phase, that of the offensive.

Strategy of the Foxhole

We learned a lot in those first two periods, about our own shortcomings as well as the enemy's deficiencies. We learned, for instance, that the Pacific war is a paradoxical mixture of the highest technocracy in warfare and the most primitive form of fighting.

We started with the idea that the machine would do most of the fighting for us; that since we had more planes, tanks, guns, quick-firing weapons and other mechanical contrivances we must win. We soon discovered that the Japanese ensconced in his jungle foxhole can only be got by human muscle and only destroyed by individual bravery. In the ultimate issue, however much technology can facilitate the primary stages of the attack, fighting the Japanese is almost a hand-to-hand matter. The Australians at Buna and Gona and the American Marines at Guadalcanal and Tarawa showed us how it had to be done.

Having learned that lesson, and with our overwhelming superiority in industrial production and our technical knowledge, the foundations for certain victory have been laid. In the final assessment Japanese weaknesses, mental and physical, are much greater than our own. The enemy's prospects of ultimate victory were forever sealed by his initial strategic blunders—the failure to seize Hawaii in December, 1941, his failure to attack India, by-passing the swamps and jungles of Burma which have uselessly sucked his strength, his failure to attack Australia and occupy New Caledonia, all of which were lying naked and almost undefended in the spring sunshine of 1942.

There are other things, too, that have robbed the Japanese of much of the advantages of their original victories. Time and again in the Southwest Pacific they neglected to seize, when they had the opportunity, the strategic points from which they would have been able to block our offensive.

Major Risks Avoided

Alongside of this they have shown a remarkable reluctance to take grand risks so as to win decisive results. At the Coral Sea Battle—the turning point in the war around Australia—a great enemy armada, opposed by a very much weaker Allied fleet, turned tail and fled because they suffered a few major casualties in the initial encounter.

At Guadalcanal the Japanese refused to accept the naval challenge which was the only way by which they could have maintained their hold on that vital Solomons base.

Ever since those two dates the enemy has tried piecemeal naval measures in an attempt to readjust the deteriorating military situation which their original mistakes brought about. In doing so they have lost valuable destroyers and cruisers and accomplished nothing.

In the same way with their air power the Japanese tactics have been piecemeal from the moment the tide of their offensive came against solid opposition. For months now they have used it defensively in useless attempts to restore lost situations, and rarely offensively to upset Allied strategy. Once again these tactics have got them nowhere at great cost.

They have resulted in a series of defeats which, although not of the magnitude that the communiqués from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Command would total, have involved them in the destruction of thousands of planes and, what is more, many of their best pilots.

Still a Peasant People

Coupled with these more obvious faults the Japanese have shown an ignorance of the logistics which has been partly responsible for the position in which they find themselves today in the Solomons and New Guinea. They have put troops here, there and everywhere and then found they could not adequately supply them. With no developed aerial transport service like ourselves, with their shipping sunk at an alarming rate, they have been driven to the inefficient and expensive methods of provisioning many of their outlying garrisons by barge and submarine.

Over and above these deficiencies of planning and execution the Japanese suffer from one absolute inferiority. The vast majority of the Japanese against whom we are fighting are still a primitive people who have neither the experience nor the knowledge to use to the full the weapons of war which the Twentieth Century put in their hands. A peasant people are at grips with a combination of highly industrialized nations, in a war in which science takes a major part. This discrepancy will become more and more marked as the weight of Allied technocracy and new armaments is brought against the Japanese.

Etiquette Training in Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Russians, who have been so busy winning the war that they have had little time to deal with some of the fineries of life, are starting a new campaign to teach girls how to be "little ladies."

The campaign is headed by Maria Butkevich, Director of School No. 516, Moscow, who invented the slogan "There ought to be a corner of order in every school."

Soviet schools, factories and clubs all have different kinds of corners, some devoted to literature, some to the Red Army, some to political education. Corners of order will include soap, towels, needles, and thread.

In recognition of differences in capacities between boys and girls at certain ages, the Russians opened separate schools for boys and girls last September, and they now are past the experimental stage. They have worked out well, and authorities are of the opinion they should be continued.

The primary purpose of the girls' schools was to make them better patriots, and prepare them for society and for motherhood. Beginning Jan. 11, which is the first day of the third term, the girls will get newer and more intensified instructions along social lines.

For years, of course, the Russians have been one of the most polite and gracious people in the world. Their old society was one of the lushest in Europe, and under the Soviets official life has continued the same with great emphasis on formalities.

With the coming of the war, evacuations, and with virtually everyone working for the front, the attention which the authorities would have liked to give this aspect of life had to be devoted to something else.

But now new courses will include thorough instruction in discipline and morals, says Teacher Butkevich, show the youngsters how to behave in the company of adults as well as other children, and how to behave in such public places as theaters, restaurants, and stores.

60th Infantry Group Cited for Heroism

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The 2d battalion of the 60th infantry regiment has been awarded battle honors for extraordinary heroism in taking a tactically important mountain position during the campaign in Tunisia, the War Department announced yesterday.

The battalion was commanded by Lieut. Col. Michael B. Kauffman of Laramie, Wyo. It formed the spearhead of an attack on April 23, last year, against the Germans in the vicinity of Sedjenane Valley. In the action, the Germans retired after leaving 116 killed, 48 wounded and a number of prisoners. The battalion lost 21 killed and 111 wounded.

The citation mentioned the "gallant and intrepid conduct of this entire battalion" in taking and holding a position which assisted the advance of American forces.

Company commanders of the battalion included Capt. Perry Q. Langston of Columbia, S. C., and Capt. Steve Sprindus of Danbury, Conn.

Roosevelt Returns $1,950 of His Salary

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt turned back to the Treasury $1,950 of his $75,000 salary in 1942 under his order limiting salaries after taxes to $25,000 a year.

This was disclosed Jan. 13 in the Budget Bureau's table of receipts for the fiscal year 1943, sent to Congress along with the President's budget message.

The President's order limiting salaries was issued in October, 1942, but subsequently was nullified by Congress. While aimed generally at holding salaries to $25,000 after taxes, it also made allowance for certain fixed obligations including insurance payments.

Mr. Roosevelt is the only Government employee whose salary was large enough to be affected by the order.

'German Zoo' Means Pile of Nazi Wrecks

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (AP)—A new expression, "The German Zoo," has found its way into the language on the Russian-German front as the Red Army advances past piles of wrecked Nazi tanks, guns and armament.

A Soviet war correspondent asked a sapper the way to a certain village.

"It's over by the German zoo," said the sapper.

"Zoo?" asked the surprised newsman.

"Yes, zoo," the Red Army man replied. "You'll find there six tigers [Germany's largest tanks], three panthers [medium tanks], and two cats [tankettes]."

Dog Who Captured Machine Gun Nest Wins Distinguished Service Cross

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Chips, canine hero of Sicily who was enlisted in the Army after biting a Pleasantville, N. Y., garbageman, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for using similar tactics on the enemy, Dogs for Defense announced today.

Dogs for Defense, through which Chips went to war, said it had received a telegram from the Army Quartermaster Corps which revealed that Chips was the first dog in the nation's history to receive the medal.

Maj. Gen. Lucian Truscott added the ribbon to Chips' collar—which already carried the Silver Star and the Purple Heart—on Nov. 19, citing the three-year-old, 100-pound animal for "courageous action in singlehandedly eliminating a dangerous machine gun nest and causing the surrender of its crew." By the award, General Truscott waived a War Department regulation which permitted animals to be cited for bravery, but prohibited the actual award of the medal.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Wren of Pleasantville, owners of the dog, half-husky with a strain of collie and shepherd, have not been notified formally of the honors being heaped on the animal, but letters from his handlers have kept them informed of Chips' exploits—on the field of battle and in matters of the heart.

"I certainly wish I could get the War Department to send the medals or the citation to us," Mrs. Wren said. "I know Chips and he breaks his collars all the time. He's probably lost his medals by this time."

Nazi Divisions Shrink: One-Man Unit Captured

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Jan. 14

It is becoming increasingly difficult to tell the strength of German divisions, which once ranged from 10,000 to 15,000 men.

The Government newspaper Izvestia related today:

Red Army men captured a German prisoner.

"Where is your division?" he was asked.

"I'm the division," the prisoner replied.

Absence of Camouflage To Speed Up Fortresses

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 14 (AP)—Elimination of camouflage paint is going to clear the scales for 60 pounds more of bombs or baggage in new Flying Fortresses.

The Boeing Aircraft Company said yesterday the no-paint order would leave the shiny four-engined bombers that much lighter and faster by several miles an hour.

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Army to Close Big TNT Plant Near St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 14 (AP)—The Army's $35,000,000 Weldon Spring Ordnance Works which has been producing TNT since September, 1941, has been ordered shut down at the close of operations Sunday, it was announced by Lieut. Col. P. C. O'Shee, commanding officer of the gigantic plant.

The order to discontinue production, involving the discharge of 2,500 employees, came to Colonel O'Shee in a letter from Maj. Gen. L. H. Campbell Jr., Chief of Ordnance.

The letter explained "the requirements for TNT are fixed by the Army supply program, which in turn is based on changing battle conditions, and said the decision to reduce production was "due to great efficiency of our ordnance High explosives manufacturing plants."

The volume output of the plant is a military secret, but General Campbell's letter asserted: "A record of achievement has been established at Weldon Spring which reflects great credit on all concerned."

The plant, operated by the Atlas Powder Company of Wilmington, Del. covers approximately 80,000 acres on the Missouri River, 30 miles northwest of St. Louis. Altogether it comprises 600 buildings, including more than 100 "igloos," or subterranean storage magazines of concrete, each capable of holding 250,000 pounds of explosives.

Shutting down of the plant comes before the Government has completed payment for a major portion of the site. Purchase of the land originally was negotiated by an agent for the War Department but the Government set aside the option contracts and instituted condemnation proceedings which still are in litigation.

Premium in Canada For High-Grade Hogs

OTTAWA (Canadian Press)—Agriculture Minister Gardiner announced the government will pay premiums to farmers on high-grade hogs at the rate of $3 for grade "A," or select hogs, and $2 for grade "B1."

He also announced negotiations for a four-year bacon contract with Great Britain are in progress.

Mr. Gardiner said the present two-year bacon contract with the United Kingdom provided for the delivery of 900,000,000 pounds in two years, more than 500,000,000 pounds of which probably would be delivered in 1944.

The prospect is that Canada will be able to continue supplying the United Kingdom with 500,000,000 pounds of bacon annually for as long as it is wanted.

Large-Scale Production Of Civilian Goods Blocked

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The War Production Board last night issued a policy statement blocking any large-scale resumption of civilian goods production in the near future.

The statement accompanied an unexpected WPB decision to stand pat on its drastic steel conservation order which forbids the use of iron and steel in 646 common civilian goods items.

The WPB steel division had recommended outright revocation of the order. The Board's decision, which rejected even a compromise solution, was reached after an all-day meeting of WPB's Committee on Clearance of Orders, and was issued by J. A. Krug, Vice-Chairman for Operations.

"Mr. Krug indicated that this action can properly be interpreted as the WPB's attitude toward the expansion of nonessential civilian production at the present time," the statement said.

Army and Navy officials are known to have opposed revocation, holding that the bars on civilian production should not be lowered until the military situation clarifies. Many WPB officials also are understood to share this opinion.

While the use of steel in nonessential items will continue under ban, the Committee said that steel would soon be released to improve the quality of essential civilian goods now being made from substitute materials.

The policy statement explained that there is no steel shortage. (Recently the steel industry has curtailed operations for lack of orders.)

However, it was pointed out that relaxation of the order restricting steel uses in banned civilian goods would contribute indirectly to shortages of other war materials. Coal, petroleum, lumber for crating, packaging paper, and transportation are all short of war requirements, the Committee said, and expended production of steel civilian goods would absorb additional quantities of these scarce commodities.

Army Is Preparing Soldiers To Meet Changed Home Front

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Army mentors are counseling tomorrow's veterans against any ideas about running the country when they come marching home.

A guide for informational officers and those concerned with orientation courses, issued by the War Department, notes that the task of keeping the soldier informed is twofold—to tell him of the war, its causes, issues and progress; to tell him what is happening on the home front and what it may be like when he returns. Discussing the relation of the armed forces to the home front, the guide has this to say:

"The men and women of the armed forces of the United States are citizens of a democracy. They, like the Government, are the servants of the people. Were they to become its masters, democracy would perish.

"In time, the majority will be returned to civil life and will have the same privileges and duties as other citizens. They will exert political force according to the validity and vigor of their political ideas.

"Hence irresponsible talk about the political implications of the growing strength of the armed forces, epitomized in such phrases as 'this Army will return some day and run the country,' is only for those who have not yet taken an accurate measure of their wartime responsibility. It is not a proper subject for those who are conditioning the thinking of military personnel.

"The Army is serving the people, not expecting to dominate them."

When the soldier leaves, he freezes in his mind a picture of the civil world of home, retains that image and looks forward to returning to that picture when he comes home, the guide said, adding:

"But something he does not consciously count on is happening at home—the heavy demands of the war on the civilian front are changing many of the faces and conditions of life there. These changes come to seem natural to those at home whom they currently affect. Without his preparation for them, they will seem abrupt and bewildering to the returned soldier. Army information services should be alive to the evolutions and new ways on the home front, and share them with the armed forces."

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 4

Personal Exemptions

The principle of the income tax is to distribute taxes according to the relative ability of different persons to pay. Therefore, every taxpayer is granted a personal exemption, which is deducted from his income before computing the tax.

For the regular income tax, the exemption on 1943 income is $500 for a single person and $1,200 for married persons living with husband or wife, and for other heads of families. For the victory tax, the exemption is $624, regardless of whether married or single.

The $500 exemption for single persons applies not only to unmarried men and women but also to widows, widowers, divorcees, and also to married persons who are separated by mutual consent. However, married couples who are only temporarily apart—as in the case of soldiers and their wives—are considered "living together" and entitled to the exemption of married persons living with husband or wife.

The $1,200 exemption for married persons is the total exemption for a man and wife, regardless of whether they have separate income or whether they file separate or joint returns. The $1,200 exemption may be taken on the return of either the husband or the wife, or divided between them in any proportion they desire if they file separate returns on the long Form 1040.

A similar exemption of $1,200 is granted to others who qualify under the definition of a "head of family" for tax purposes—for instance, single persons supporting aged parents, and widows or widowers supporting minor children.

Different methods of claiming these exemptions are provided in the two forms of tax returns—the short Form 1040A and the long Form 1040.

On the short Form 1040A, you do not have to figure the amount of exemption. Instead, you need only check in one of the boxes (at the top of the back page) which expresses your family status (single, married, etc.) on July 1, 1943.

On the long Form 1040, you must show not only the amount of the exemption you claim, but also for how many months of the year you were single or married, or otherwise a "head of family." On this form, persons whose status changes during the year are required to prorate their exemption accordingly. For instance, a couple who were married after three-fourths of the year had gone by would each be entitled to three-fourths of a single person's exemption (9-12 of $500) and together would also be entitled to one-fourth of a married couple's exemption (3-12 of $1,200). If a married person passes on during the year, his personal exemption is prorated for the period up to the date of the passing, and the surviving wife or husband is considered "single" for the rest of the year, unless she or he remarries or is entitled to the status of "head of family."

In the case of $624 victory tax exemption, the amount must be entered on both forms, but is not affected by family status or by demise. For any return reporting the income of only one person (either single or married, and including joint returns upon which either the husband or wife has no income), the exemption is a flat $624 in all cases. For any joint return in which both the husband and wife each report more than $624 income, each is entitled to $624 exemption, or a total of $1,248. For joint returns in which either the husband or the wife has income which is less than $624, they should add the amount of the smaller income and $624, and enter the total on their return. In this last instance, suppose a husband had $1,000 income and his wife $200 their joint victory tax exemption will be $624 plus $200, or a total of $824.

British Note Circulation Off

LONDON (AP)—Note circulation for week ended Jan. 12 as reported by the Bank of England showed a decrease of £8,634,000 to £1,075,307,000.

Tax Assistance
Friday, Saturday Evenings
Frederick G. Kimball
Public Accountant
Formerly Auditor, Internal Revenue Service
47 Walnut Street, Belmont
Belmont 0034-M

PILGRIM TRUST Company
31 MILK ST., BOSTON 9
In deciding a business problem you are cordially invited to call on us for assistance.
Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

CAMBRIDGE FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Statement of Condition as of

DECEMBER 31, 1943

ASSETS

First Mortgage Loans	$2,722,579.89
Loans on Passbooks and Certificates	11,265.50
Real Estate Owned	21,252.19
Investments and Securities	181,300.00
Cash on Hand and in Banks	192,163.02
Office Building and Equipment, less depreciation	42,084.00
Deferred Charges and Other Assets	912.10
	$3,171,556.70

LIABILITIES

Members' Share Accounts	$2,959,000.22
Shares Pledged on Mortgage Accounts	88,710.59
Loans in Process	489.28
Other Liabilities	913.78
Specific Reserves	3,466.20
General Reserves	40,702.68
Undivided Profits	78,273.95
	$3,171,556.70

Retail Group For New Price Control Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—The National Retail Dry Goods Association is today formally on record for continuance of government price control and the cutting down of the federal excess stock pile of goods. Control of prices, the association holds in resolutions adopted at the closing meeting of its convention at the Pennsylvania Hotel here late yesterday, should be under a new price control act embodying the "intent" of Congress and designed to end "unfortunate friction and confusion." The association also went strongly on record against permitting price control to "develop into profit control."

The consensus of the meeting was that by partially disposing of excess piles of goods, the Government would be acting as a brake on inflation an da deterrent to black market operations.

Recalling that the Emergency Price Control Act will expire next June and calling on the present Congress to enact another law to take its place, the association declared it would prove impossible to stabilize prices unless the elements of cost, which are the foundation of price structure, are stabilized and that Congress should insist upon the maintenance of the rights of citizens to appeal to the courts when they believe the acts of the Administration exceed the authority delegated by Congress.

Favors Prompt Action

"Legislation should be undertaken at once," it continued, "to permit of necessary public hearings at which experience under the existing Price Control Act would be fully offered to Congress so that new legislation may be expected to prove an improvement over the present law."

The association was against the extension at this time of the Federal social security program as proposed by the Wagner-Murray bill and voiced opposition to any further degree of federalization of the unemployment insurance compensation system. Instead, it favored the return of the employment office to state control as soon as practicable.

Edward N. Allen, president of Sage-Allen & Company, Inc., of Hartford, Conn., was re-elected president of the association.

Paul G. Hoffman, chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, said last evening it was "utterly unrealistic" for Americans to feel that "victory day" was a long time off with "plenty of time to prepare for the problems which peace will bring."

"Termination day has already arrived for thousands of war contractors," he said in an address prepared for the annual dinner of the association.

The industrialist said expansion—not recoversation—was "the tough part of the job which lies ahead," and that it was necessary to enlist active participation of small and medium business to achieve such expansion.

He declared he was opposed to shortening hours to create more jobs by spreading the work, saying it would "lower the living standard of the whole nation—and that includes labor."

The C. E. D., Mr. Hoffman told the retailers, is an independent, non-governmental organization of businessmen supported by voluntary contributions of limited size from business firms and corporations.

Organize Separate Firm

Proposing that retailers organize a separate corporation to handle disposal of government surplus merchandise, Lew Hahn, general manager of the association, said yesterday that if any of this merchandise can be released now it can be sold as a hedge against inflation.

Mr. Hahn told the convention that government surplus merchandise has been estimated at as high as $75,000,000,000.

He proposed that this surplus be divided into four parts, "not necessarily equal." The first would be retained for future use of the armed services; the second would be given to the Red Cross for use in future disasters; the third would be distributed to the destitute peoples of the world; and the fourth would be distributed through established retail trade channels to American consumers.

Mr. Hahn said that there is no indication that the Government will pursue a "reckless course" in disposing of surplus materials.

Weatherhead Announces '44 Advertising Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio — The Weatherhead Company of this city will use 25 newspapers in 20 major cities, three general business magazines and 63 trade publications in its advertising and publicity plans for 1944, according to Gene P. Robers, Advertising Director.

Maxon, Inc., New York, and Meerman's, Inc., Cleveland, are the advertising agencies concerned. Hill & Knowlton, New York and Cleveland, will handle publicity and public relations.

The Weatherhead Company is the world's largest manufacturer of fittings for automotive and aviation equipment, with plants in Cleveland, Los Angeles, St. Thomas (Ont.) and Columbia City, Ind. A. J. Weatherhead, Jr., is president and founder.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅞	6⅝
American Barge Line Co	8⅝	9¾
American Hardware Co	36¾	38½
American Manufacturing	38	39
American Manufac 5 pf	86¾	..
American Wringer Co	7¼	8⅛
†Amoskeag Company	33¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	74¾	..
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	40	43¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	36¼	36¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	3¾	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	17¾	18½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	30¾	33¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	107½	..
Bendix Home Appliances	6¼	6¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	15½	16¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	67½	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	90½	..
Boston Wharf Company	18¾	18¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34	36¾
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	30¾	33¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6½
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¾	32½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	16½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	31	33¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	36½	38¾
Domestic Finance Corp. pf	34¾	36¾
Draper Corporation	68¾	71
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16¾	17¾
Eastern Corporation	7	8¾
Eastern Corporation pf	13¾	30¼
Exolon Co	6¾	8½
Family Finance Inc.	10½	11¾
Family Finance pf A	38	39¾
Food Fair Stores Inc.	44¼	47¼
Fruit of the Loom	31¾	34
General Fire Extinguisher	14¾	16¾
General Machinery	20	22¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	7¾	8¾
Goodall Worsted Company	36½	37½
Graton & Knight Co	9¾	11¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	93¾	97¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¾	33¾
Great Northern Paper Co	31½	33¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	52¾	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	14	..
Harrington & Richardson	1¾	3
Haskelite Mfg Co	8¾	10
Heywood-Wakefield Co	26¾	27½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	17	18¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13¾	15½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¾	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	31¾	33¾
International Machine Tool	8½	9¾
Keith George E. Co	85¼	..
Kendall Company	7½	9½
Kennedy's Inc. pf	18¾	20½
Landers Frary & Clark	35¾	37½
Lincoln Stores Inc.	23¾	25¾
Lincoln Stores 7 pf	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	5¾	6¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	107½	111½
Marathon Paper Mills	42¾	45¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	60	63¼
Merck & Co	42¾	43½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108	112
Merrimack Manufacturing	42¼	45½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	61¾	66¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19¾	21½
Millers Falls Company	9¾	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8¼	8¾
Nashawena Mills	15¾	17
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	63¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	37¾	41
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	70½	74½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	29¾	31¾
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¾
National Shirt Shops	12½	14
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	64¾	68¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	42¾	45¾
Nicholson File Company	35	37½
Nonquitt Mills	31½	34½
Ohio Finance	7¾	8¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	40	43
Parker Appliance	11½	12¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	115	119½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	66	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85½	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	28¾	30¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	28¾	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	48¾	..
Sanford Mills	33¾	38¼
Submarine Signal Co	23¾	26¼
Tampax Inc	4¾	5½
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¼	2¾
United Elastic Corp	15¾	17½
U S Envelope Company	58¾	61¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	116½	121½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	45½	49½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	99½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	24¾	27¼
Warner & Swasey Co	8¾	10
Warren Bros Class B	33¾	36¾
Warren Bros Class C	9¾	10¾
West Point Manufacturing	47½	50½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10½	11¾

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	138½	146½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	52½	55
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34½	36¼
Agricultural (3a)	71	74½
American Alliance (1a)	20¾	22¾
American Casualty Company	10½	11½
American Equitable (1)	18¾	20¼
American Insurance New (1½a)	14	15¼
American Re-Insurance (2)	51½	54½
American Reserve	14¾	16¼
American Surety (2½)	59	61½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	80½	85½
Boston (16a)	535	560
Camden Fire (1)	20½	21½
City of New York (1½)	17	19
Connecticut General Life (1a)	40¾	42¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38¾	41¾
Federal (1.40)	41½	45
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	81	85
Fireman Fund ($2 (3)	82½	86½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13	14½
Franklin Fire (1a)	26	27
Gen Reinsurance (2)	43	46
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1g)	168¾	183¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	42½	45
Globe & Republic (½)	3¾	4¼
Great American Insurance (1)	26½	28¾
Hanover (1.20)	25½	27½
Hartford Fire (2a)	98½	103
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42½	45¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	13½	15½
Insurance Co N Am (2½a)	83¼	86¾
Jersey Insurance N Y (1½)	38½	41½
Knickerbocker (½)	3¼	3¾
Maryland Casualty	8¼	9
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	74¾	78¼
Merchants&Mfof N Y (.40)	6¾	7½
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	46¾	49¾
National Fire (2)	85¾	89¾
National Liberty (.30a)	6¾	7¾
National Union (3a)	180	190
New Amsatrdam Cas (1g)	25½	27¾
New Brunswick (1½a)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.80a)	43¼	47¼
New York Fire (.80)	13½	14¾
North River (1)	31¾	33½
Northeast Insurance	4¾	5¾
Northern (3a)	89	92½
Pacific Fire (5)	102½	107½
Pacific Indemnety (2a)	46½	48¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	14
Phoenix (2)	85	89
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¼	16
Providence-Washington (1a)	33¾	36½
Reinsurance Cor NY (¼g)	3¾	5¾
Republic Insurance Co Tex(1.20)	26¼	28¼
Rev (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22¼	24¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	286	296
Seaboard Surety (1.80g)	48½	51¾
Security (1.40)	35¾	37¾
Springfield (4½a)	127½	133
Standard Accident	60½	64¼
Travelers (16)	480	496
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	35¾	37¾
U S Fire (2)	47¼	50
U S Guarantee (1.60a)	67	72
Westchester (1.20a)	29½	31¾

a-Also extra or extras. e-Paid last year. g-Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.31	3.62
Amerex Holding	32.75	34.625
American Business Shares	3.33	3.64
Axe Houghton Fund	13.36	14.36
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.55	103.70
Boston Fund	16.61	17.86
Broad Street Investing	26.96	29.14
Bullock Fund	14.57	15.97
Canadian Investment Fund	2.85	3.20
Century Shares Trust	27.90	30.00
Chemical Fund	9.46	10.24
Christiana Securities Co	$310.00	3448.00
Commodity Corp	9.39	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	36.25	39.35
Dividend Shares	1.30	1.52
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	20.43	21.94
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.38	13.17
Equitable Invest Corp	28.61	30.78
Equity Corp $3 pf	31.75	34.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.73	19.06
Fund Investors Inc	21.06	22.06
General Capital	31.45	33.82
General Investors Trust	8.10	8.80
Group Securities:		
Fully Admin Shares	6.79	7.48
Railroad Shares	3.34	3.86
Steel Shares	4.12	4.55
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.07	21.59
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.83	.91
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.05	1.16
†Keystone Custodian Funds:		

Bid		Asked			
B-1	....	28.79	S-1	....	28.89
B-2	....	29.14	S-2	....	13.51
B-3	....	19.90	S-3	....	10.31
B-4	....	10.27	S-4	....	4.53
K-1	....	17.88	K-2	....	19.13

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	20.40	....
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fod	38.40	....
Maryland Fund	4.20	4.80
Mass Invest Tr	20.35	21.88
Mass Inv 2d Pd	9.99	10.74
Mutual Invest	10.23	11.39
Nation Wide Voting	1.23	1.35
New England Fund	12.09	13.02
Old Colony Tr Assoc	19.80	20.625
Plymouth Fund Inc	.48	.53
Putnam Fund	13.22	14.22
Quarterly Income Shares	6.15	6.65
Railway & Light Sec	13.370	14.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	$26.80	....
Republ Invest Fund	3.30	3.63
Scudder Stevens & Clark	80.40	91.30
Spencer Trask Fund	13.60	14.97
State Street Invest	78.35	84.75
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.43	....
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.79
Wellington Fund	15.81	17.38

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	3.59	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.55	....
Diversified Tr C	3.58	....
Diversified Tr D	5.35	6.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.55	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.58	5.31
Nation Wide Sec	3.58	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.625	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.00	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.61	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.52	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.19	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.30	....
U S Elec Li & Pow "A"	15.90	....
U S Elec Li & Pow "B"	1.75	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	1.875	2.25
First Boston Corp	25.00	27.00

*Ex-dividend. ?Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅛	14⅞
Beverly Gas & Electric	35	....
Brockton Gas Light	7	8⅛
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106¾	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	105½	....
Conn Light & Power	36⅞	39⅜
Eastern Utilities Asso	24½	26¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¾	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	22½	....
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¼	41
Green Mountain Power pf	75¾	79¾
Hartford Electric Light	47¼	50¼
Haverhill Electric	24¾	27¼
Haverhill Gas Light	13¾	15¼
Holyoke Water Power	16¾	18¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	....
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	40
Lynn Gas & Electric	75½	79½
Mass Power & Light pf	15¾	17¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	30¼	32¾
Narragansett Elec pf	54¾	58¼
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	25¾	28¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	47¾	50¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	97¾	101¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln¼	93¾	96¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	34	36½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	33¼	35¾
Newport Electric	21½	....
Providence Gas	7¾	8¼
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108	113
R I Pub Serv pf	32¼	34¾
Rockland Light & Power	7½	8½
Springfield Gas Light	20¾	21¾
Western Mass Companies	24¼	26¼

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	108½	113½
Liberty Aircraft	10¾	11¾
Piper Aircraft	⅞	5⅞
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6½	7¾

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.71⅛	1.70½	1.71	1.71	
Minneapolis	1.62⅞	1.62⅝	1.62¾	1.73⅛	
Kansas City	1.61¾	1.60¾	1.61⅛	1.61½	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.60¾	1.61⅛	1.60	1.60¾	
Minneapolis	1.61½	1.61⅛	1.61¼	1.61⅝	
Kansas City	1.60¼	1.59⅝	1.59¼	1.59¾	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.60	1.60	1.60¾	1.60½	
Minneapolis	1.60	1.60½	1.60¼	1.60¾	
Kansas City	1.60	1.59½	1.59⅝	1.59¾	
May Oats					
Chicago	.78¾	.78	.78¾	.78½	
Minneapolis	.76⅝	.75¾	.76⅝	.76½	
Rye, Chicago					
May	1.30¾	1.31½	1.29¾	1.30¾	1.30⅞
July	1.30¼	1.30⅝	1.29⅝	1.30⅜	1.30⅛
Sept.	1.29⅛	1.29¾	1.28½	1.29⅝	1.29¼
Dec.	1.29¼	1.30⅛	1.29¼	1.30	1.29⅛
Barley, Chicago					
May	1.21½	1.22¼	1.21½	1.22¼	1.21¾
July	1.20¾	1.21	1.20¼	1.21	1.20⅝
Sept.	1.19⅝	1.20⅛	1.19⅝	1.20	1.19⅝

Wool

Grease

March	94.5	94.5	94.5	93.5b	93.5
May	....	....	....	91.0b	91.5
July	....	....	....	88.0b	88.5
October	....	....	....	86.0b	87.0
December	....	....	....	83.0n	83.0

Tops

March				122.5b	122.5
May	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.0b	118.0
July	113.4	113.5	113.4	113.0b	113.0
October	....	....	....	110.0b	109.0
December	....	....	....	107.0b	105.8

bBid. nNominal.

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, March, May, July 6.03 Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

Feb.	....	36.75	36.75	36.75	36.50
Oct.	....	41.30	41.30	41.30	41.40

Potatoes

Jan.	....	....	....	3.30	3.15
March	....	....	....	3.45	3.45

Cotton

March	19.79	19.85	19.75	19.77	19.76
May	19.53	19.58	19.46	19.49	19.50
July	19.29	19.34	19.23	19.27	19.26
Oct.	19.08	19.12	19.00	19.00	19.05
Dec.	18.90	18.90	18.88	18.88	18.90

Spot 20.61

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Iowa-Nebraska Light & Power

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Iowa-Nebraska Light & Power Company has ceased to be a holding company and its registration under the Holding Company Act is no longer effective, the Securities and Exchange Commission announced, following disposal of its only subsidiary, Marryille (Mo.) Electric Light & Power Company to Iowa-Nebraska's parent, Continental Gas & Electric Corporation.

'Change Would Curb Delisting Of Securities

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission was called upon by Edmund Brandon, counsel for the Boston Stock Exchange, to take action to curb a "trend toward delisting" of securities on national stock exchanges.

Mr. Brandon, who joined Orrin Knudsen of the SEC's trading and exchange division in an oral argument opposing delisting of the Shawmut Association's common stock, said half of the delistments between 1936 and today took place in 1943, and that "the time may shortly be at hand when there will be no regional exchanges and even the 'big board' may feel the pinch."

Shawmut is a Massachusetts trust holding stocks in a number of suburban banks near Boston.

Mr. Brandon asked the Commission to require a vote of the majority of Shawmut stockholders on delisting and to order that the full report on Shawmut's transactions, prepared by Mr. Knudsen, be made available to them.

"As an entity, the trust stands to gain not a thing by delistment," he argued. "But management does."

Robert E. Dodge, Jr., counsel for Shawmut, said the stock would have a better market over-the-counter if it were removed from the exchange and that the market value would be brought closer to the asset value through removal from the exchange.

Mr. Knudsen said that through delistment the stockholders would lose collateral value, officers' reports and the right to obtain information and that competition between the stock exchange and the over-the-counter market would be removed, tending toward less efficiency and increased costs to buyers and sellers.

The Commission took the matter under advisement.

Promoted

R. B. Tucker

Elected a vice-president of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Mr. Tucker, formerly director of glass sales, will have supervision of the export and optical departments and will be associated with special developments in airplane assembly and plastics.

OPA Adviser Sees Postwar Food Control

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Richard V. Gilbert, economic adviser to the Office of Price Administration, says food regulations cannot be lifted until after the first full harvest in Europe following the end of the European phase of the war.

Relaxation of controls over textiles, clothing and consumer durables can be expected shortly after the European war is finished, however, Mr. Gilbert told the American Management Association yesterday.

"The speed with which many of the consumer durables will reappear," he said, "will, I think, surprise most people. By midsummer of this year we should have ample supplies of the smaller hard goods and by the end of the year we shall be beyond that."

He urged management to seek out ways and means to support prices when the full impact of the loss of the $35,000,000,000 worth of purchasing power is felt in the postwar period.

Gain in Freight Tonnage Over Peak Of 1943 Predicted

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Railroad freight tonnage in 1944 will increase 3 to 5 per cent over the record 1943 total, Caleb R. Magee, an executive of the American Association of Railroads, told the Atlantic States Shippers Advisory Board.

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	677,989
1944 volume to date	7,530,760
1943 volume to date	6,134,787

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	50.3	Prev. day	50.5
Month ago	49.0	Year ago	42.2
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Acme Stl 3a	2	54½	54¼	54½	+ ½
Adams Exp 1½g	7	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
Addressog-Multi 1	10	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Air Reduction 1a	8	41½	41	41	+ ⅛
Ala & Vicks 6	† 10	75	75	75	
Alaska Juneau	92	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Alb&Susq 3.80a	† 20	130	130	130	+ ¼
Allegheny Corp	49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf xw	18	26¼	25¼	26	+ ¾
Alleg of $30 ww	47	26¼	25	26⅛	+ ⅜
Alleg pr pf	4	40¾	40	40¾	+ 1
Alleg Lud Stl .2g	11	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
Allen Indust ⅓eg	2	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	148	146½	148	+ 1½
Allied Mills 2g	6	31¼	31	31¼	+ ¼
Allied Strs 1	7	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
Allied Strs pf 5	6	96½	96⅛	96½	+ ⅜
Allis-ChMfg 1¼g	3	38⅞	38⅜	38⅞	
Alpha P Cem 1	6	19¼	18⅞		— ¼
Amerada Pet ⅓ae	2	85¼	85		— ¼
AmAgChDel 1.20a	4	27	26¾	26¾	+ ⅜
Am Airlines 1½g	3	59⅜	59⅛	59⅜	— ⅛
Am Bank N .20e	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	† 30	60	60	60	— ⅛
Am Bosch	211	13¾	11	13¼	+ 2½
Am BrakeS 1.80g	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ¼
Am Cable & Rad	135	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	3	85	84½	85	+1
Am Can pf 7	† 20	173½	173½	173½	+1
Am Car & Fdy 4g	14	35¾	34¾	35¼	+ ½
Am C&F pf 14¼ag	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	
Am Ch&Cable 2	2	23⅜	23½	23⅜	+ ⅛
Am Ch&Chl pf 3	† 1	109	109	109	—1
Am Chicle 4a	† 30	111¼	111	111½	+ ½
Am Colortype ⅓ag	7	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Am Crystal Sug 1	2	15¼	15	15	+ ¼
Am Distill	17	112⅜	111⅝	112⅜	+ ⅜
§ Am Distill stpd	3	51	51	51	
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Am Export L 2	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Am For Pow	8	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
Am&FPS6pf4.35g	2	62	61	62	+2¾
Am&FP7pf 5.07g	8	72	70	71½	+2¼
Am&FP 2pf	48	17¼	16¾	17	+ ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS 3	4	35⅝	35¼	35¼	— ¼
Am Hide & Leath	3	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
AmHomePd 2.40a	*2	66¾	66¾	66¾	
Am Ice	16	41¾	41¾	41¾	
Am Ice pf 1½e	1	62	62	62	+ ¾
Am Interna ⅓eg	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Am Locom ⅓ag	32	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	+ ¼
Am Locom pf 7	1	83	83	83	+ ½
Am M&Fdy .80	8	14⅜	14¼	14½	
Am M&Met 1	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Am Metal pf 6	† 30	120	120	120	
AmNewsCo 1.80	†110	33¾	33	33⅛	— ⅜
Am Pow & Lt	12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Am P&L $6 pf	25	47¾	46½	46⅞	+ ¼
Am P&L $5 pf	28	42⅞	42	42¼	+ ¾
AmRad&STel .40g	55	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill 1g	10	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
AmRolMpf 4½	†230	65¾	65¼	65⅞	— ⅛
Am Safety Raz 1g	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Am Smelt & R 2a	16	38½	38	38½	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&Rpf7	†100	147¾	147½	147½	+ ½
Am Snuff pf 6	† 10	150	150	150	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	42	26¼	24¾	24¾	
Am Stores ⅓ae	3	16¼	16	16¼	
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Am Sugar pf 7	1	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
Am Sumat Tob 2g	5	29½	28½	29½	+1½
Am Tel & Tel 9	20	156½	156¼	156½	+ ¼
Am Tobacco 3a	3	60¾	60¼	60¾	+ ¾
Am Tob B 3a	4	62¼	61½	62¼	+ ¾
Am Tob pf 6	† 50	142	141½	141½	— ½
Am Type Fdrs ⅓g	7	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
Am Viscose 1.40	*9	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛	+ ⅜
Am Viscose pf 5	*1	116½	116	116½	— ¼
Am Wat Wks	16	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 8g	9	68½	68	68	— ¼
AnacondaCop2½g	22	25¾	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
Archer Hock Gl 1g	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
A W P Paper	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Armour & Co	13	5½	5½	5½	
Armour&Co prpf3k	4	82½	81	82½	+1
Armour & Co pf	† 90	101	100	101	
ArmstrongCk1.35g	2	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	+ ¾
Artloom Corp .55g	1	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Artloom Co pf 7	† 10	104	104	104	
Assd Dry Goods 1g	8	13⅜	13	13⅛	— ⅛
Assd DGd 1pf 6	†210	95	94	95	+1
Assd DGd 2 pf7	† 20	89	89	89	
Atch T&SF 11⅔e	15	57½	56¾	57¼	+ ¼
Atch T&S F pf 5	2	83½	83¼	83½	+ ⅜
Atl Coast Line 3g	6	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
Atl G&W Indies 3g	2	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¼
Atl Refining 1g	2	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
Atl Ref pf A	† 10	111	111	111	+ ¾
Atlas Corp ⅓eg	22	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
AtlasPowd3½ag	† 30	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	+ ⅜
Atlas Tack 1.15g	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅜
Aust N pfA3½ag	†150	72½	72¼	72¾	— ¼
Aust Nichols	1	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Aviation Cp .20g	22	4	3⅞	4	
Baldwin Loco vtc	11	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	53	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	66	11½	10⅞	11½	+ ⅜
Bangor & Ar	2	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
Bang&Ar pf¼ak	† 10	62	62	62	+ ½
Barber Asph	28	25¾	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅜
Barnsdall Oil .60a	12	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Works 1e	7	15¾	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
Beatrice Cream 1e	8	33⅞	33	33¼	+1½
Beech Aircr 1g	7	10¾	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
Bell Aircr 1a	13	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3	6	34¾	34	34¾	+ ⅞
Benef In Ln 1.35g	2	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅜
Best & Co 1.60a	3	76	74⅞	76	+ ⅛
Best Foods ⅓ae	13	37	36¾	37	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 6	13	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	1	117½	117⅜	117½	+ ½
Bigelow-Sanf 2	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
Blk & Decker 1.60	4	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .60g	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Bl'mingdale .85g	† 10	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane2g	14	14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
Bon Ami B 2½ a	† 20	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
Bond Strs 2g	3	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ¼
Borden Co 1⅓g	11	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	6	35¼	35	35½	+ ⅜
Boston & Maine	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Bower Roll B ⅓e	1	38	38	38	
Braniff Airw .60	8	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
Bridgeport Br 1	10	9¾	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	5	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¼
Briggs & Strat 1	1	39	39	39	—1
Bristol-My 1.90g	3	43¾	43¼	43¾	+1
Bklyn Un Gas ⅓g	5	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
Brunswick Balke 1	13	19¼	18¾	19⅛	
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	42	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
Budd Mfg	71	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	† 70	102	101	102	+1¼
Budd Mfg55pf4	†420	51¾	50½	51¾	+1¼
Budd Wheel ⅓eg	21	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Bullard Co 2½g	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
BurlingMills1.90g	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ½
Burr Add Ma .60	9	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Bush Term .20g	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .60	13	9¾	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Byers A M Co	8	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅜
Byers pf 7	† 20	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
Byron Jack 1½g	8	21⅞	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	5	12	12	12	
Calumet Hec .85g	4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Campbell Wy1¼g	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Can D G Ale .70g	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Canad Pacific	21	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
Capital Adm A	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
Carn C&O 5	† 90	100	99¾	99¾	— ¼
Case J I new	12	37⅛	36¼	37	+ ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	14	45	44½	45	+ ½
Celanese Corp 2	7	37¾	36½	37¾	+1
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 20	116¼	116¼	116¼	+ ¼
Celanese pr pf 7	† 20	125½	125	125	+ ½
Celotex Corp ⅓g	4	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1⅓g	4	20½	20½	20½	
Cent Foundry	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Cen. Ill Ltpf4½g	† 20	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ⅛
Cent R R N J	24	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅜
CentVioletaSug 1g	12	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas ⅓ae	2	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†100	59	59	59	— ¼
Champ Pap & F 1	18	26¼	25¼	26⅛	+1¼
Checker Cab	4	32	30⅞	30⅞	—1
Ches & Ohio 3a	15	45¾	45½	45¾	+ ⅜
Ch&E Ill ⅓ag	8	6½	6½	6⅝	+ ⅜
Ch&E Ill A2.50g	15	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅜
Chi Grt West	10	5	4¾	5	
Chi Grt W pf 3¾ak	5	19	†18¾	19	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	6	17	16⅞	17	
Chi PT pref2½g	† 30	50	49	49	—1
Chickasha Cot O 1	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Childs Co	7	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 3	24	81¾	80¾	81⅜	+ ½
City I&F 1.20	10	15¾	15¼	15⅜	
City I&F pf6½g	† 30	104¼	104¼	104¼	
City Invest	†120	60	59½	59½	—1
City Stores	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Clark Equip 3g	1	38½	38½	38½	— ¼
Clev Graph Br 2	1	41	41	41	— ⅛
Climax Moly1.20a	1	36	36	36	+ ½
Cluett Peabody 2	13	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ¾
Coca-Cola A 3	† 50	63	⅛234	63	
Colgate-P-P ⅓aa	21	24¼	24	24	+ ⅛
Col-P-P pf 4¼k	† 40	108¾	106½	106½	— ¼
Collins & Aik	4	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Col & South	†280	14½	13¾	14	+ ¼
Col & South 1pf	†1870	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Col & South 2pf	† 1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	2	16	16	16	
Col B'cast A 1.80g	4	27	26¾	26¾	+ ⅜
Colum G&E .10g	69	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Col G & E 6 pf 6	5	79⅞	79½	79⅞	+ ⅜
Colum Pict ⅓ag	6	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Colum P pf 2¾g	3	40	40	40	
Comf Credit 3	18	41¼	40¾	41¼	+ ⅜
Coml Invest Tr 3	18	44⅞	44¼	44⅞	+ ½
Coml Solv .60g	21	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
Com'with&South	52	¾	⅞	¾	
Com & So pf 4½ag	12	82¼	81¾	81¾	— ¼
Com Ed 1.40	10	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅜
Congoleum-Nairn1	5	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
Cons Copper .20g	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	73	21⅞	21½	21¾	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	2	103¼	102⅞	102⅞	— ⅜
Cons Film Ind	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Cons F Ind pf 1g	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
Cons Laund ⅓ag	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	29	25	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
Cons RR Cubs pf	22	15½	14¼	14⅜	+ ¼
Cons Vultee 1⅓g	8	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	
Cons Vul pf 1¾k	15	22	21½	22	+1
Consol'n Coal	9	16⅜	16	16⅛	— ⅛
Consum Pr 4½g	† 50	103	103	103	
Cont Can Co 1½g	4	21¾	21¼	21½	— ¼
Cont Bak ⅓e	9	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Con Can 1	9	34½	34¼	34½	— ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .85g	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Cont Ins 1.60a	5	45¾	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
Cont Motors .60	16	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del 1	6	31⅛	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅛
Copperweld$tl .80	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	†390	45½	45	45½	+ ½
Corn Prod 2.60	2	56	56	56	
Corn Prod pf 7	† 20	175¾	175¼	175¾	— ¾
Cornell DuE 1.10g	13	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Coty Inc .30g	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Coty Internat	4	2	2	2	
Crane 1g	12	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	†130	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ¼
Cream of Wh 1½g	2	21¼	21	21	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp 1g	5	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S 1¾g	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
Crown Zeller 1¼ae	11	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	9	29½	29	29½	+ ¼
Cuba R R pf	†920	27	24⅜	27	+3½
Cuban-A Sug .40g	16	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Cuban-AScvpf5½	† 140	104½	104	104½	+1½
Curtis Publishing	68	6⅜	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g	† 50	117	115	116	—2
Curtis Pub pr pf 3	4	46¾	46¼	46¾	+ ¼
Curtiss-Wright⅓g	9	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	2	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅜
Cutler Ham 1¼a	3	22½	22½	22½	
Davison Chem 1g	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Dawgs Strs ⅓ag	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Dawgs Strs pf1¾	1	20	20	20	+1
Deere & Co 2g	4	39½	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
Deere&Co pf 1.40	2	35	35	35	
Decca Records 1a	2	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	139	22⅜	21⅛	22⅜	+1½
Del Lack&West	16	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed .30e	5	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Diam Match 1½	3	31¾	31½	31½	— ½
Diam T Mot 1¼ag	4	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅜
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	3	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Dixie C A 2.12g	† 50	44⅞	44¾	44⅞	+ ⅛
Doehler D C 1⅞g	1	35	35	35	
Dome Mines h1.60	40	25½	24¾	25⅜	+ ½
Douglas Aircr 5g	8	52½	51¾	52½	+ ⅞
Dow Chem pf 4	2	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg 2g	1	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
duPont de N4¼ag	7	140¼	139½	140¼	+ ⅜
duPont pf 4½g	3	125	125	125	
Eagle P Ld .60g	11	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	10	36⅞	36¼	36½	+ ¼
EasternRMil 10g	7	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	7	164	162½	164	
Eaton Mfg 3	3	42½	42⅜	42½	+ ⅛
E'&Mus Ind .08e	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2	4	38½	38	38½	+ ½
Elec Boat 1¼ag	13	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
El Power & Lt	9	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	3	82½	81½	82½	+1½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	6	85¾	85	85¾	+1¼
El Storage Bat 2	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ¼
E. PasoNGas 2.40	6	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
Endicott J 4 pf4	30	107¾	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅜
Eng Pub Service	15	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
Eng P S 55 pf5	† 10	87½	87½	87½	
EPS55½pf52½	† 10	91¾	91¾	91¾	+ ¼
Eng P S S6pf6	†80	95½	⅛4	95½	+2¼
Equit Off Bldg	1	⅞	⅜	⅞	
Erie RR 1g	2	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g	33	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
EurekaVClean ⅓ag	2	7½	7⅜	7½	
Evans Products	9	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	23	23	23	+ ½
FairbanksMorse1a	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	11	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	124	12⅜	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
Fed Mg & S 3½ag	3	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ¼
Fed MotTruck .40	7	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs ⅓ae	3	23	22⅞	22⅞	
FedDStrspf4¼	† 10	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	
Ferro Enam ½ag	2	18⅛	18	18	+ ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	3	47¼	47	47	— ⅛
Firestone T&R ⅜ae	43	40½	39¾	40½	+ ¾
Firest T&R pf 6	2	106¼	106¼	106¼	
FirstNatStrs 2½g	1	37	37	37	
Flintkote .90g	4	20¼	19¾	20	— ⅛
Flintkotepf4½g	† 30	105	105	105	+ ¼
Florsheim Sh A 2	3	26	26	26	
Follansbee Stl	1	7	7	7	
FollansbeeStlpf	† 20	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ½
Foster Wheeler	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
FostWhpf 1½	† 50	20¼	20¼	20¾	+ ¼
Francisco Sugar	10	14⅜	13¾	14⅛	+ ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	3	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅜
FruehaufTrail1.40a	4	32	32	32	
Gabriel Co .20g	5	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Gair Robt pf1.20	4	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Gamewell Co 2	7	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
Gar Wood Ind .40	*6	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont .45g	5	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv pf 6	2	107½	107½	107½	+1½
Gen Am Tr 2¼ag	3	44½	44¼	44½	+ ¼
Gen Baking .15e	4	8¾	8¼	8¾	
Gen Bronze .60g	5	8	8	8	
Gen Cable	48	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	33	14¾	13¾	14¼	+1
Gen Cable pf 7k	†570	95	92½	94½	+2¼
Gen Cigar 1a	3	27	27	27	
Gen Elec 1.40	40	37⅜	37⅜	37½	
Gen Foods 1.60	6	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
Gen Fds pf 4½	† 30	115⅜	115	115½	+ ¾
Gen G & El A	9	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Gen Motors 2	42	53¼	52⅞	53¼	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	127⅜	127½	127½	— ⅜
Gen Out Adver	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad A 3g	1	39½	39¼	39¾	+1⅛
Gen Print Ink .40	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1¼g	17	21¼	20½	21¼	+1¼
Gen Real & Util	12	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Refract 1.20	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe ⅓ae	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Gen Steel pf 6g	† 40	86½	85¾	86½	+ ⅛
Gen Tel 1.60	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst ⅓ag	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	—1
Gen Time In pf6	† 10	110	110	110	—1½
Gen T&R 1g	4	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ⅜
GillietteSafR .70g	21	9	9	9	— ⅛
Gillett Saf R pf 5	1	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
Gimbel Bros .25e	2	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .30e	11	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
Glidden cvpf 2¼	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ½
Gobel Adolf	17	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
Goebel Brew .20	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Goodrich B F 2g	8	43	42½	43⅛	+ ⅜
Goodrich B F pf 5	2	100	99⅝	100	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R ⅓g	14	39	38¾	39	+ ⅛
Gotch Hosiery 1½g	3	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	14	1½	1½	1½	
Granby Cons .45g	5	4¼	4	4⅛	
Grant W T 1.40	3	33¾	33½	33¾	— ⅛
Grant W T pf 1	1	24	24	24	
Gt Northern ct 2g	1	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
Gt Northy pf 2g	23	28	27¾	27⅞	
Gt West Sug 2	3	25⅜	24¼	25¼	— ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7	† 10	148	148	148	— ¼
Greyhound Corp	188	22	21	22	+1
GrumAircEn 1½ag	2	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
Guantan Sugar	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	†240	126	124	126	+2
Gulf Mob & Ohio	11	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	3	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	15	45½	44⅞	45½	+ ¼
Hack WpfA1¾	† 30	35¾	35½	35¾	— ⅛
Hall W F Print 1a	5	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	2	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Hat Cp Am A ½g	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	4	2¾	⅛3¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5	† 50	104½	104½	104½	
Hercules Motor 1	35	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
Hercules Pdr 2½g	1	80	80	80	— ¼
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
Holland Furn 2	1	39½	39½	39½	
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APARTMENTS TO LET

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. — Feb. 1st; 5-room lower, family neighborhood, adults; $40; walking distance church. Tel. Springfield 4-8796.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Furnished 4-room apt., West Roxbury, Dedham, Mass., by reliable couple with 2-year-old child. Call Asp. 7023.

ROOMS TO LET

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 46 Chestnut St.—3 rooms on 2nd floor, rented separately or 2 together, with private bath; 2 rooms on 3rd floor, cheerful, warm.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Beautiful room in business woman's apartment; maid service; block to subway. Boulevard 8-0423 after 7 p. m.

BOSTON—Homey, comfortable room for business ladies; kit. priv.; plenty of heat. Sunday 201 Hemenway St., S. 28; week day Hub. 1357.

LYKBROOK, N. Y.—4 rooms unfurnished in private dwelling; heat, gas, light included in rent; garage; adults. Lyn. 3520-R.

N. Y. C., Old Chelsea—Attractive room; garden view; modern building, roof terrace; private apartment; convenient. CH. 3-3748.

N. Y. C., 76th (2025 Broadway)—(5-F)—Attractive large single, studio type; running water, elevator; references; bus. person. EN. 2-9461.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

LADY, student of Christian Science, wants room, board and some care; Manhattan or Brooklyn. PL. 5-8148, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

WARM, attractive room; homelike atmosphere, near transportation; board. 142 North Columbus Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Tel. Mo 8-9881.

GREEN SHADOWS INN, Lyme, Conn.—A comfortable place for a quiet vacation; good food; steam heat; reasonable.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M

ATTRACTIVE HOME, large veranda; room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 8929.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24, Boston, Mass. Tel. TAL. 2400.

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

ANTIQUES WANTED

I AM INTERESTED

IN purchasing antiques, bureaus, tables, chairs, china, vases, silverware, bric-a-brac, all kinds. Will pay high prices. L. P. Chandler, 81 Revere St., Boston; CAP 7069 eves. CAP 1883.

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 68 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

TAXI THE DELUXE WAY
BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—1936 Buick (4-door sedan), excellent tires, radio, heater. Lanark, Hotel Ledonia, 42 E. 28th St., N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

CASH FOR YOUR CAR—ANY LATE MODEL. Hoover Motors Inc., Park Square, Boston. Hub. 7100

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42 Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C., Rm. 1019
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 5-3511

EDNA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Square, Mass., near Rialto Theatre; all lines of beauty craft. PAR. 7532.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

STORM WINDOWS furnished, painted and installed; asphalt roof shingling a specialty. Call Lex. 0264-R, Lexington, Mass.

BUSINESS SERVICE

NEED A NEW YORK ADDRESS?
ATLAS MAIL-PHONE SERVICE
7 DEY ST. (nr. BROADWAY), N. Y. C.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

Need New Employees!

You can reach a substantial number of good prospects by placing a Help Wanted classified advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor.

TWO friends or sisters as cook, chambermaid, waitress; experienced and capable, able to assist with three school-age children; laundress and cleaning woman employed; pleasant surroundings; good salary. Write Box C-2, Suite 1560, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED, good typist with mimeograph, addressograph, filing and switchboard exp., some stenography; unusually pleasant surroundings, small staff. Phone or write Women's City Club, Hotel New Weston, N. Y. C. PLaza 3-9177.

WOMAN wanted with child experience to help army officer's wife care for 4 children (3 in school); 25 miles north of Boston. Box D-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSE—New home, private room and bath; for girl 2 and boy 8; assist housework; good salary. M. Green, 135 N. Bergen (cor. Lena), Freeport, L. I.

REFINED woman who can type, for position as cashier in cafeteria serving lunch only; 5 days weekly. Apply CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

VACANCY for junior stenographer active brokerage office; accuracy preferred to speed. Permanent. Box D-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, Christian Scientist preferred; private apt. for self, P. B. Squires, 35 John St., Roosevelt, N. Y. Tel. Freeport 1667-R after 4.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SUPERINTENDENT

Wanted, experienced man to direct 6 employees in centrally located apartment building in Boston, containing 20 large housekeeping suites; 3-room apartment available for occupancy. Box D-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SELL DRESS GOODS to home sewers in your locality; also hosiery, underwear; commission; old established firm. Write for information, Buckley Bros. Co., Inc., 881 B'way, N. Y. 3, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTING EXECUTIVE

Permanent, responsible position in manufacturing, public utility or other company or public accounting firm desired by capable C. P. A. with broad experience and more than average ability; 14 years public accounting and 5 years' Federal Government accounting experience; member professional organizations; college graduate; age 42; married. Box E-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHER, 35 years' varied experience, wants position in or near Boston, preferably advertising and, or, publicity. Box E-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED, intelligent woman would like position as companion to adult; willing to do light household duties. Box S-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPANION (Christian Scientist), cultured; secretary; some nursing; no housework; sleep in—out. Mrs. Pippin, 255 West 108th Street, N. Y. C. (Apt. 9-D). ACademy 2-0696.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St. Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable. Ken. 0848. Opp. Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom

FURNITURE WANTED

I WANT GRAND PIANO OR SPINET

ORIENTAL RUGS, Furniture, OIL PAINTINGS, anything suitable for home; no dealers. MISS ESMOND, Asp. 3798, Boston.

INVISIBLE MENDING

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE Moth Holes, Tears, etc. Removed. Little Bldg., R. 26, Boston, Lib. 7806

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF MEETING

The annual meeting of the Second Federal Savings and Loan Association of Boston will be held at the offices of the Association, 7 Water Street, Boston, at 2 P. M., Wednesday, January 19, 1944, to transact such business as may legally be brought before it.

WARREN E. SWEETSER,
Secretary and Treasurer

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5

Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2821. New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

INTERIOR decorating, painting, papering, and calcimining; work guaranteed. Estimates given. P. V. STRYCHAR AFN. 1138 (Mass.)

WANTED TO BUY

ICE CREAM CABINETS with or without compressors, or compressors alone. Will buy any number. GILL'S, 6901 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	30c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. Where ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

FLOWERS *for All Occasions*
G. O. Anderson & Sons INC.
991 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3890—3091
Medford Branch, 242 High St. Mys. 0090

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moving and Storage
3175 Washington St. HANcock 8000

Hauer's FRENCH CLEANSING-LAUNDERING
17 CHARLES STREET
PHONE LAF. 2136

BOSTON—Dorchester

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
BUY WAR BONDS
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

BRAINTREE

Your Local Fuel Dealer
Telephone Bra. 0075-1449
WOODSUM for COAL and OIL
38 Crescent Avenue, So. Braintree

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storey & Co. READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
JUST ARRIVED
NEW NELLY DON DRESSES
4.95 to 10.95
128 Main St., Brockton 22, Mass.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work — ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

Edgar's
BROCKTON'S LEADING DEPARTMENT STORE
195 Main St., Brockton 1, Mass. Tel. Bro. 1

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 189

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST COMPANY
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Tel. ASPinwall 0070-1
Jack J. Springer
Springer's FLOWER SHOP
AT WASHINGTON SQ.
Nite Phone BIG. 5536
1623 BEACON STREET

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers daily, except Sunday. Hours: 8:30 to 12 noon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DU PONT SPEED-EASY WALL FINISH
DU PONT PAINT SERVICE STORES
751 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square Covin KIRk. 1212

Fiske's
ICE CREAM—CANDY
LUNCHEONS—DINNERS
Harvard Square, Cambridge
KIRkland 8681

Don't fail your Government or the Boys on the Front. Put every available dollar into War Bonds and Stamps.

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co. INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 800

DEDHAM

Fisher Dairy
EST. 1861
Grade A Milk and Cream
TELEPHONE DEDHAM 1401

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

helen
A Shop for Women
381 Main Street

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
MILK
Regular—Grade A—Homogenized
Eggs—Cream
Cream Cheese
Cottage Cheese
Deliveries Every Other Day Tel. 430

We are featuring the new
COLD RAY PERMANENT
No electricity or heat used.
Harper Method Shop
520 Main St. Room 17 Tel. 3430

JOHNSON-FULLER LUMBER COMPANIES
Retail Lumber and Building Materials
Also
Leominster, Mass.—Clinton, Mass.
KEENE, N. H.

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts
The Department Store
1885 COMPANY 1943

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY SHOES
for Men and Women
and a Complete Line of Children's and Infants' Shoes.
Rubbers and Overshoes for the Family
FURBER'S SHOE STORE
63 MERRIMACK STREET

LITTLE'S STATIONERS
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

HINGHAM

FRED F. ROWE
Groceries and Provisions
Better Foods
Quality and Service
7 North Street Hingham

HOLYOKE

STEIGER'S
HOLYOKE
January Savings
Coats and Suits
Values to $29.50
Now
$19.90
Sport Coats in Dark and High Shades
Handsomely Tailored Suits
100% Virgin Wool—Imported
You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule
To use Whiting's Fuel"
COAL—OIL—COKE

HOLYOKE (Continued)

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
of every description
CARL C. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON

PARTRIDGE'S
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840—0841
Brick Ice Cream available for Special Occasions,
70c Quart
Combination of Chocolate and Coffee with Orange Sherbet, or Plain Vanilla.
Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Meats—Fruits—Vegetables
Fine Groceries
R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326

SWIRL MIXERS
Handiest Item in Kitchen for Mixing Gravy, Eggs, etc. Two sizes, 45c and 85c.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2340. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollard's A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
Store-Wide Bargains
Extraordinary Values
in Every Dept.
LOWELL, MASS.

JANUARY SALE
throughout the store
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

American Woolen Co. and Nashua Mfg. Co.
All New Woolen Blankets
Two fine Wool Blankets featured by two Nationally Known Manufacturers. Large size 6x7 ft. Rose, Blue, Peach, Green.
$11.98
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET TELEPHONE LY 9-3737

January Markdown in Our Coat Department
T. W. ROGERS CO
280 Union Street

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 3 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

Buy MORE War Bonds with the Money You Save in Our Annual
JANUARY CLEARANCE
F. N. Joslin Co.
MALDEN'S BIG STORE.

Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps
★
MALDEN CO-OPERATIVE BANK
Incorporated 1887
20 Exchange Street Malden

MEDFORD

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1898
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

MEDFORD (Continued)

"Medford's Store for Men"
Nationally-Known Brands of Men's Wear
Arrow Shirts
Interwoven Socks
Jockey Underwear
Fashion Park Clothes
Nunn-Bush Shoes
Closed all day Wednesday during fuel crisis.
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings.
Thomas Brigham's Son
"Medford's Store for Men"
MEDFORD SQUARE SINCE 1886

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Home of Quality and Service"
MELROSE MEAT SHOP
532-534 Main Street
Mel. 3300-1-2-3

COAL—OIL
Reliable Fuel. Good Service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
GOSS FUELS, INC.

BEAN & COLE
Dependable Plumbing and Heating Service
Wallpapers and Paints
29 Essex St. Melrose 2566

Purrfect ZONE HEATING
'blue coal' HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Mystic 3100
Crystal 1680

W. E. LINDSEY
Mutual Insurance
Returning dividends 15%-50%
Phones: HUB 3377, MEL 3358-W

Markdowns in Winter Merchandise
EVELYN NADEAU
Millinery
491 Main Street Mel. 3466-M

NEEDHAM

Enna Jettick SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5.00 to $6.50
STORER'S, Inc.

NEW BEDFORD

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.,
Furnish Your
Milk, Cream and Ice Cream
Serving Room Open Daily 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
AT SOUTH DARTMOUTH

DU PONT DUCO
DU PONT PAINT SERVICE STORES
422 ACUSHNET AVENUE

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

NEWBURYPORT

Old Fashioned Candies
Nuts—Ice Cream
Hot and Cold Drinks
Fountain Service Luncheonette
BUY WAR BONDS
Chase's Candy Shop
33 State Street Tel. 424

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Buy War Bonds
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 532 30 State Street

Wilbur Coon
Shoes for Women
X-Ray Fitted
BUY WAR BONDS
Traister's Shoe Store
16 Pleasant Street

NEWTONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 0626.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ Star Market Co. ★
4th WAR LOAN
4 Convenient Neighborhood Stores
Highest Quality Foods
24 Mt. Auburn Street, Watertown Biz. 3400
304 Walnut Street, Newtonville Biz. 3400
583 Washington Street, Wellesley Wel. 2230
681 Highland Avenue, Davis Square, Somerville

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NEWTONVILLE (Continued)

HELEN CROSS BAKERY
Tasty Home Baked Products—Fresh Daily
Special Attention to Party Work
291 Walnut St. Big. 9341

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR TIRES
Our Modern Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
DIAL 8255 631 NORTH STREET

LUBRICATION
VULCANIZING
WASHING
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Center Sts. H. S. Babbitt

RUMMAGE SALE
January 19—22
What is left of the Clearance Sale at practically give-away prices.
ENGLAND BROS.

Show that you care...display your 4th War Loan Sticker
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0830

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MONEY-SAVING VALUES
in All Departments

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 9712. Hours: 8 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 443 Moody St
Arlington, 963 Mass. Ave
Malden, 147 Pleasant St
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

NOW—6 Convenient Offices
Quincy, Wollaston, North Quincy, Weymouth, East Weymouth, South Weymouth
GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

READING

TORRE'S
SNOWBALLS
60c lb.
Our Own Make
Reading Square, Reading

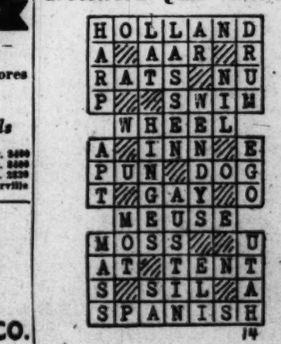
M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1366

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Crossword Quiz Answers



SPRINGFIELD (Continued)

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 3-3107

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsley's Try Our LUNCHEON *Specials*
Ice Cream and Candies Community Theater Building

WEYMOUTH

MILADY'S SHOP
Weymouth Landing
DRESSES — MILLINERY
HOSIERY — UNDERWEAR
and ACCESSORIES

WINTHROP

Ham's STORES FOR QUALITY & TASTE
LUNCH AT HAM'S
Home-Cooked Foods
CENTRE • BEACH • HIGHLANDS

European Classified

ACCOMMODATIONS WANTED

BIRMINGHAM—Young man (deaf), wants comfortable, homely residence with or without board within easy reach Selly Oak, Edgbaston or Moseley. Christian Scientists preferred. Terms to Evans, 14, Church Road, Moseley, Birmingham 13.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

TORQUAY, DEVON.—At Hylton, St. Lukes Road.—Comfortable accommodation, full board; delightful situation; terms from 2½ guineas; Christian Scientists preferred. Mrs. Champion (late of Worthing).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms, 10 Cowper Road.

POST VACANT

WILTSHIRE—Experienced working bailiff required for dairy and arable farm. Good milker, also knowledge machine milking, recording, rationing and preparing for shows and sales. Employment offered other members of family — dairy, tractor driver, etc. Christian Scientist preferred. Mrs. Lawson, Minety House, Minety.

England

BATH

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

Hand Bags, Leather Goods
Our Own Make Trunks, Suitcases, Attaches, etc.
RICKARDS
The Leather Shop
PHONE 4107
UNION PASSAGE, BATH

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL 351

BIRMINGHAM

Tel. Cen. 5727 32 Gt. Western Arcade
ASHMORES
Owner Mrs. Marsh
GOOD SHOES
All Prices
BAGS SLIPPERS STOCKINGS

BOURNEMOUTH

Tarrants
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

BANNINGS LTD.
COAL—ANTHRACITE
GARDEN SEEDS
FERTILIZERS
81, Seabourne Road
46, Southbourne Grove
Telephone Southbourne 2300

P. W. SENIOR
IRONMONGER
Garden Requisites and Fertilizers a Speciality
131, Seabourne Rd., West Southbourne
Tel. Southbourne 513

Every advertiser in The Christian Science Monitor appreciates knowing when you make a purchase in response to his advertisement.

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
82-86, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

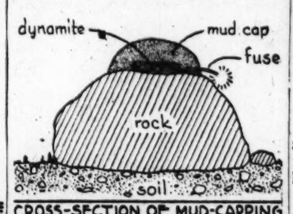
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Did You Ever Wonder

How Pipe Line Ditches Can Be Dug Under Rivers With Dynamite?

Today, explosives rank with electricity, steam, and petroleum as a motive force indispensable to the life of the community. All the varied activities of the nation depend in some measure upon explosives.

For example, some 750,000 pounds of dynamite provided the horsepower for "plowing" the transcontinental furrow through mountains and plains for the famous "Big Inch." At river crossings, in the construction of this, the world's largest pipeline, experts using dynamite met stringent specifications with spectacular precision, according to information furnished by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company.



CROSS-SECTION OF MUD-CAPPING METHOD OF BLASTING ROCKS

Thirty-one thousand pounds of dynamite exploded at a single blast as experts dug the trench in the rock bed of the Susquehanna River at Marietta, Pa. The method of placing the huge charge was as follows:

Parallel rows of iron tubing sunk deep in the rock bottom of the stream, the upper end projecting above the surface of the water, marked the course of the crossing.

Each tube was charged with 150 pounds of gelatin dynamite, which works efficiently under water. The shots were then connected to leading wires, equipment was moved out of danger, and the blast fired electrically. The pipe is ready to be lowered into position in the river bed as soon as the violent eruption of rock, smoke, and water has subsided, the trench having been dug at a single blow by the terrific force of the explosion.

At Somerville, N. J., however, a different method of ditching under a river was used. Because the hard bottom of the stream was only a foot or so thick, with soft dirt and muck below, it was necessary to attach the dynamite to parallel cables, capping the explosive charges with sand-filled bags, as mud-caps are sometimes used in blasting rocks.

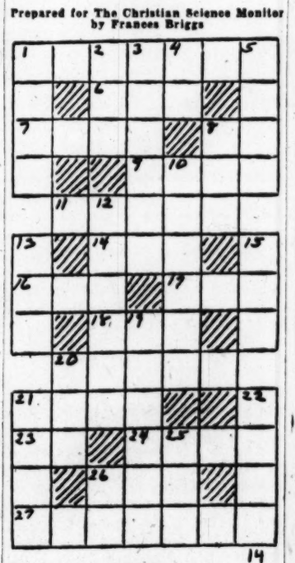
Two such explosive-laden cables 12 feet apart dug a ditch 10 feet wide and 5 feet deep right through the river.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Strategic Coal

Coal supplies 55 per cent of all United States mechanical energy, powers 95 per cent of railroad locomotives, generates 55 per cent of the electricity, heats four out of every seven homes, and is essential in the making of all steel.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What country is scene of a part of Meyerbeer's "Le Prophete"?
6—What is third largest river in Switzerland?
7—What creatures of Browning's poem shrieked and squeaked "in fifty different sharps and flats"?
8—What is 13th letter of Greek alphabet?
9—Flippers enable seals to do what?
11—The term "felly" should remind you of a wheel, house, or chair—which?
14—Tavern.
16—What is a kind of verbal quibble?
17—If someone sent you a Pull for a pet, it would be what?
18—Blithe.
20—What river separates Dutch from Belgian Limburg?
21—What is it that a rolling stone does not gather?
23—Near.
24—What is mentioned as abode of Alp in "Siege of Corinth"?
26—Yellow ocher.
27—What is the language of Chile?

Down

1—Lothario plays what instrument in the opera "Mignon"?
2—What is a Latvian coin?
3—What mountain is the only active volcano within boundaries of U. S.?
4—Adjective suffix.
5—What do you call the cylindrical part of a vase?
6—Nothing.
10—Who is one of the characters in "Peter Pan" (poem.)?
12—What are articulated joints?
13—Ready.
15—Golf.
19—What is the capital of Texas?
20—Pithy or witty saying is what?
21—Which of States of U. S. is known as the "Bay State" (abbr.)?
22—"Industry" is State motto of what State?
25—Man's name.
26—What is a symbol for samarium?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

A World of His Own

Robert Simson, the noted Scotch mathematician, was generally so lost in abstruse calculations that he was vaguely aware of the mundane affairs of everyday life that went on around him. He used to sit at his open window, deep in geometry, and when accosted by a beggar would arouse himself, hear a few words of the story, make his donation, and immediately resume his meditations. One day two of his friends decided to test his powers of concentration.

They stopped a mendicant on his way to the professor's window, and said, "If you will do as we tell you, you will get something from that gentleman and a shilling from us besides. He will ask you who you are, and you will say, 'Robert Simson, son of John Simson, of Kirktonhill.'"

The man did as he was told; Simson gave his coin and dropped back into his calculations. But presently he aroused himself with a start, stared wildly out of the window, and exclaimed, "Robert Simson! son of John Simson, Kirktonhill! why that is myself! That man must have been an imposter!"

Then he grinned sheepishly, and returned to his contemplations.

Facts and Figures

ABOUT 200,000 AUTOMOBILES ARE DISAPPEARING FROM U.S. ROADS EVERY MONTH.
IT'S A FACT JOHN PAUL JONES, THE U.S. NAVAL HERO, BECAME AN ADMIRAL IN THE RUSSIAN NAVY AFTER THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
ABOUT TWO POUNDS OF WASTE FATS ARE REQUIRED TO MAKE AN INCENDIARY BOMB
THE SURFACE TEMPERATURE OF THE OCEAN RANGES FROM 28 DEGREES IN THE POLAR REGIONS TO 86 DEGREES IN THE TROPICS

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Dutton
"I feel sorry for the little woman home in that cold apartment"

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

"My Secret Ambition," says E. W. F., West Philadelphia, Pa., "is to have a transmittng radio set that would enable me to correct or modify the many misleading and exaggerated claims made over the air—immediately—after they are made. This for the protection of the many listeners who accept advertising propaganda without question."

* * *

P. A. K., Kalamazoo, Mich., youthful and rugged individualist, writes: "I am twelve years old and my S. A. is to pick my piece of pie up in my hands to eat it. It tastes a lot better that way. But—my mother won't let me do it. Maybe some day I can, when no one is looking."

* * *

"My S. A. is to discover how to conserve the surplus heat we get in summer and use it to heat our homes in winter. This sounds ridiculous, but I believe it is within the range of possibility." It's the hope of E. B., New York City.

That's the day when we won't worry about coal strikes!

* * *

"My Secret Ambition is to sit in a crowded lunchroom where there is a buzz of talk and listen in on individual conversations. Not to eavesdrop, exactly, but merely to project my hearing from table to table and so separate single conversations, for a split second only, from the hum of conversation." O. C. M., Washington, D. C.

Not to eavesdrop?

Enough for Junior

The civilian soap supply for next year is expected to be 22 pounds per person, or five pounds more than for this year.

An Unexpected Gift

On the Morning of Dec. 21, over 4,000 users of electricity in Kirkwood, a suburb of St. Louis, received in the mail a receipted bill for the electricity used during November with a letter substantially as follows:

"The Council of the City of Kirkwood has decided to rebate the entire amount of your November light bill. Enclosed is the receipted bill. This is made possible by the fact that the City of Kirkwood due to wartime restrictions has been enabled to effect savings in the electrical department which would ordinarily be expended upon improvements, extension, and expansion of this service.

"Ample provision, however, has been made for postwar requirements; and the Council knows no better way than this of expressing its appreciation for the good will shown by the consumers of this city."

The savings to consumers amounted to about $25,000 and, needless to say, were most gratefully received.

A Verse for Today . . .

God is not a man, that he should lie; . . . hath he said, and shall he not do it? or hath he spoken, and shall he not make it good?—Num. 23:19

NEWS ITEM— OF COURSE SOME PEOPLE WILL OBJECT TO THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST FOR A NATIONAL SERVICE ACT.
LOOK'S LIKE THE WAR'D BE OVER SOON
YEAH! THE WAY THOSE RUSSIANS ARE GOING
THERE'S NOTHING MUCH I CAN DO TO HELP
WHY SHOULD I WORK? I WANT MORE MONEY
ON STRIKE
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CALLS FOR NATIONAL SERVICE DRAFT TO HELP WIN THE WAR
IT'S UNDEMOCRATIC
IT'S SLAVERY
'TAINT FAIR
ON SERVICE
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Infallible Excuse* By Le Pelley

LOOK OUT, BUD — GET OUT OF THE WAY!! HERE COMES THE FAST EXPRESS ... THE LIGHTNING BOLT..!!
ONE SIDE, ONE SIDE ... HERE COMES THE FASTEST THING ON THE HILL !!
GOOD-NIGHT... IF YOU'RE SO FAST, WHY DIDN'T YOU CATCH UP WITH ME ...?
GREMLINS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Why Not?* By Rodgers

I'm still expecting something unusually nice to turn up today
Although I must say I've already had a grand day. I've had a bike with the mailman
A race with ol' Togo
And, as far as I am concerned, I've just won a nice friendly argument with Sponge!
Boy! After that anything more will be "painting the lily!"
Rodgers
Not that I see any objection to that!

The Adventures of Waddles —*They Can Have the Earwigs, Too* By The Hagers

We saw a tiny ship below. The Bo'sun called, by radio,
"Ahoy, down there! Where are you bound? And what's your cargo?" Bo'sun frowned.
"They may be spoofing. I was told The ship has beetles in her hold.
They're sailing to Japan, shipmate, The beetles to repatriate!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A New Fiscal Era

The President's budget message is a detailed extension of his State of the Union report. It further draws the line for what is rapidly developing into a sharp and perhaps historic clash between the Chief Executive and the apparent majority of Republicans and anti-New Deal Democrats who oppose him on domestic issues. The gauntlet is down.

His specific points as to both the need and the means for an anti-inflationary program—higher taxes, no further advances in farm prices or wages, continued recapture of corporation war profits—are in the main good, and should be followed. But a Congress well along in cutting the Administration's $10,500,000,000 tax program down to $2,000,000,000, and a Congress which constantly threatens to breach OPA ceilings on one hand and the Little Steel wage formula on the other, will have to make the most acute reversal in order to comply. The probabilities of such reversal are not exactly overpowering.

However, the President does have the advantage now of having offered a definite program. Unless his opposition can advance some logical and cohesive counter plans for meeting the domestic emergency, they will fall into the untenable position of merely sniping at sundry portions of an over-all plan which they tacitly admit to be good because they offer nothing better.

The President himself was only lately in that position as he dilly-dallied in applying inflationary brakes, allowing profits, prices, and wages to rise to present levels.

Until this fundamental issue between the President and Congress is resolved, and until various Congressional committees carefully repeat the painstaking work of the Budget Bureau in checking over the proposed appropriations, the Budget Message is reduced to some interesting but largely tentative arithmetic. It is also partly a prospectus of problems that confront the Nation as the peak of war production and the climax of battle approach, and demobilization can be foreseen.

The arithmetic is tentative because the President cannot tell when the war will end. In his budget he must assume it will be going full blast from July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945.

But few, the President included, expect it will be waged all through that period; so he must include some fiscal planning for what the Federal Government has to do in the transition period with all its demobilization of men and women, its release of both public and private plants, and its threat of boom or depression.

Regardless of what happens, however, the Budget Message makes it seem likely the United States will arrive at Victory Day with a national debt of nearly $250,000,000,000, and annual interest costs about $5,000,000,000.

All of which points to a startling new fiscal era for the United States. The future that is limned in the figures President Roosevelt has now given Congress is a future of immense central governmental activity in social welfare and uplift, and in public works to balance the ups and downs of business. Consequently, it suggests a future of big spending and high taxes for some years to come. It is not too early to be thinking about it.

Days Are Getting Longer

The poetic-minded inhabitant of the North Temperate Zone may warm himself in the dark early hours these days by remembering that it's "always morning somewhere," but he's more likely to be cheered by the thought that the days are getting longer. And certainly this is especially true of the citizen whose last summer's Victory garden may be a thing of the past while the ten white Leghorn hens he invested in are still present to be fed.

When rosy-fingered dawn hasn't even traced one line of light above the eastern margin of the sky, he must feed the chickens. Then, even if he lives in California, fabled clime, he notes nothing so much as the steely cold look of the leafless fig tree etched against the darkness or the chilly damp of the too tall grass he's neglected.

No one would ever guess he finds the life trying, of course, to hear him boast of his pre-dawn chores later at the office. This esprit of his is really wonderful and should be encouraged. The garden will soon have to be dug up again, and rows made ready for the planting. It won't be long before our hero will be eating squash fixed one of seven ways each night of the week.

Red Into Pink

The fact that few Americans have been clear or consistent in their attitude toward Russian Communism is not preventing a nationwide smile at the latest acrobatics of Communist leaders in the United States. But the proposal of Earl Browder and William Z. Foster to turn the American Communist Party into an "educational" association is something more than amusing.

The change in doctrine is no less remarkable than the change in method. The new program is to advance the welfare of America on the basis of the "free enterprise system" and to operate within the two-party system. Is this just another gyration of the party line? Communist groups in other countries seem to be laying aside the class struggle and moving toward the right—at least in their official policies. This concerted action may be dictated more by local necessities of each group than by Moscow's new relations with the democracies. In the United States the Communist Party boys have appeared for some years to be regarded by Stalin as troublesome step-children, and since the dissolution of the Comintern they get less recognition from Moscow than the agents of American corporations.

The new Browder-Foster line is said to be based on a recognition that 95 per cent of the American people are wedded to free enterprise. But this latest ideological somersault can hardly encourage confidence. Most folk would be more inclined to trust an honest Socialist who has stuck by his guns despite the decline in his party vote and the evidence that Republicans and Democrats are stealing his thunder.

It will now be more easy than ever for Martin Dies to attack liberals on the grounds that they are really Communist "educators" in disguise. For the average American it will become more necessary than ever to look beneath labels and to determine whether those who talk of "free enterprise" and "democracy" practice what they preach.

Rise and Fall of Ciano

If it be said that Count Ciano's career was operatic, it must be added that his story belongs in that category known as grand opera, in which failures and successes alike build up only to the inevitable tragedy of the final scene. The name Ciano must have been, after Mussolini's, the most widely known name to be associated with Fascist Italy. His execution for "treason" or more specifically for voting with other members of the Fascist Grand Council to oust Mussolini from the Premiership was obviously dictated by needs of Nazi high policy rather than justice.

Not that an impressive brief could be drawn up in Count Ciano's behalf. Some personal ability, a cultivated opportunism, flexible morals, and the same swaggering ambition that characterized his chief and father-in-law were the visible impulsions back of Ciano's rise and fall. Opportunism rather than any principle or patriotism seems to have dictated his last important act, the one he has now paid for with his life.

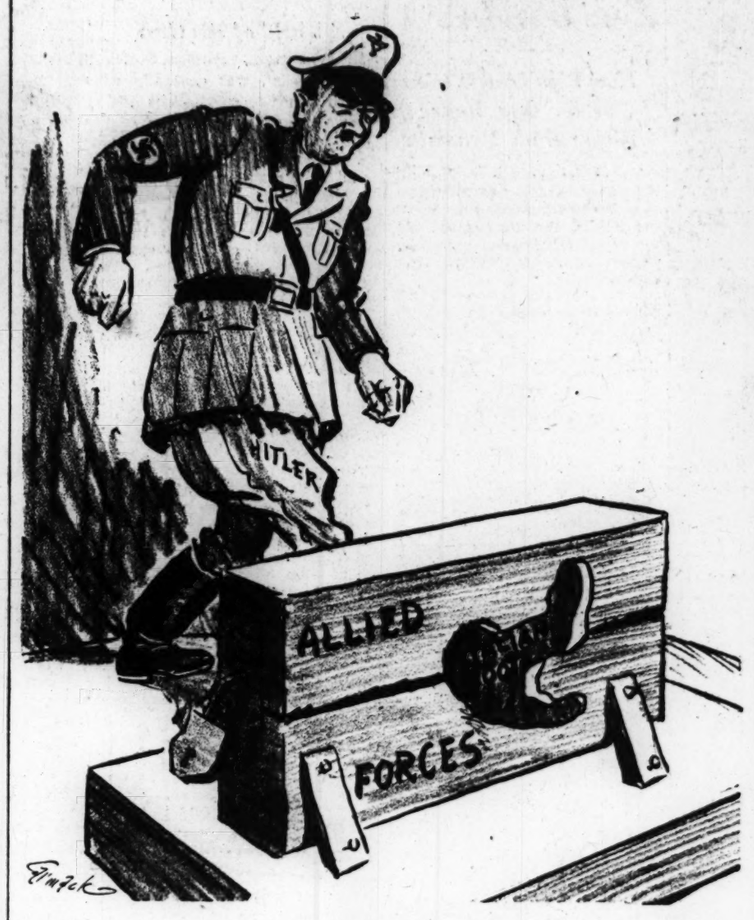
But the reason he has paid is no better than the reason behind his act. It follows a very complicated and constantly shifting political battle among Italian politicians trying to preserve a future for themselves, though they are now in power in the occupied portions of Italy only by Nazi grace. Ciano's execution seems partly the result of a development in this contest and partly—and more definitely—a move by Nazi authorities to warn certain leaders of other satellite states as to the fate of creatures who attempt to desert the Nazi ship while any of it remains above water.

A Detroit man, tired of standing in line to get a meal, suggests that the Federal Government open restaurants. Did he ever try filling out Government forms and requisitions for priority materials?

Canada has resumed the manufacture of washing machines, but some of us south of the border would be happy if we could land an old-fashioned laundress.

"After a few minutes with the new income tax blanks," remarked the Man on the Eight Twenty, "I felt like Theseus in the labyrinth, without Ariadne's thread."

At Least Cramping His Style



Our Readers Say—

"Two Wrongs—"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial titled "Two Wrongs—" was an excellent statement of the wrongness of the threatened railway strike. You are right that regardless of certain inequities, including large profits, the strike plan was indefensible. We must all work for the present pay, leaving struggle for more to postwar readjustments. Meanwhile, the public can be informed of injustices by unions which voluntarily give up the right to strike. Unions might win large blocks of public good will by an educational campaign without strike action.

Meanwhile, newspapers need to inform the public as to the other wrongs, even if these wrongs cannot be balanced against each other. Such information might help to destroy both wrongs. For an instance: It was well known in this country that the last war created 600 new millionaires, and "never again" was the common answer. Yet here we are doing it all over again, though this time it will by no means be limited to 600.

Let us remember, too, that the union men and women have had no help in their job of being good union members; even the schools have done exactly nothing for them in this line. On the other hand, the owners are usually well educated persons. Yet what evidence of real education have they shown in the present situation, so far as financial profits are concerned? Has any of them stated, "Here, I am making too much money out of the war; ten or twelve thousand a year is enough for any man, and I give up the rest of it"? Have any industrial establishments stated that ten or twelve per cent is enough on the investment?

Harvard University — JOHN M. BREWER
Cambridge, Mass.

German Manpower—Postwar

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent edition of your paper, your correspondent Mr. Strout mentioned the suggestion of the Russians that 10,000,000 Germans would be employed for ten years to rebuild the areas devastated by them.

That proposal if carried out will do more to insure peace for a generation than any other idea suggested. If the Italian, Japanese, Rumanian, Bulgarian, and German populations are called upon to furnish men and material to rebuild what has been destroyed by them it will have a threefold beneficial effect.

(a) It will withdraw from the belligerent countries a large proportion of their mature manpower. These cannot be used for the manufacture of munitions, and the labor remaining will find itself occupied with producing necessities and rebuilding its own destroyed areas. Those laborers should be encouraged to take their families with them, so that they may be maintained in the countries where the husbands and sons and fathers are employed.

(b) It will remove that portion of the population from contact and influence of militaristic ideas during the period of reconstruction.

(c) It may produce assimilation, at least in part, of the transported labor with the population among which it is employed, and destroy further the unity of the military people. — H. G. BOWERFIND
Coronado, Calif.

"A Low State of Affairs"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is inconceivable that public opinion will not force the Senate to rescind its recent disenfranchisement of the soldiers.

Congress has indeed descended to a low state of affairs when the Southern poll-taxers are unwilling to waive the tax in the case of soldiers; when the Republicans vote to keep the ballot from soldiers, because they realize that, even if the dissemination of political propaganda were impartially conducted, a great many more soldiers would vote Democrat than Republican.

CPL. THOMAS E. TRACEY
Bergstrom Field, Austin, Texas

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

North Pacific Explorer

The Bookshelf

In the year 1725, Peter the Great, as one of his final acts, ordered a Danish sea captain, Vitus Bering, to cross Siberia, build boats, and follow the coast easterly until he came to a known settlement. After that he was to return to St. Petersburg and make a chart.

Bering's instructions from the Czar sound as if the expedition was to be made in the interest of cartography much more than of trade. As a matter of fact, it opened up to Russian fur traders a rich store of otter and seal, but by the middle of the next century revenue from the region had diminished, and in 1867 Russian America was sold to the United States. It is nevertheless true that Peter's ambition was to make an addition to the knowledge of his time that would rival any contribution from European sources.

The story of Bering's voyages as told by Cornelia Goodhue in JOURNEY INTO FOG (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50), is based largely on "Bering's Voyages," by F. A. Golder, but expresses the somewhat bleak facts of that narrative with a high degree of dramatization. In choosing to present her material in a form made graphic by action and conversation, the author has taken certain liberties, as she admits, with time and place. This occasional sacrifice of verity has been for the sake of verisimilitude. Whatever objection may be made to the method in an authentic biography, it certainly gives animation to a narrative that otherwise might be little more than a succession of mishaps and all-pervading fogs.

This is a story of "men who work in a fog. . . . The great voyage of discovery becomes a passage in time, not space, the great adventure a monotonous waiting." The author did not do ill, then, in telling much of the story by means of words that she puts into the mouth of Peter; of the captains, Chirikov, Spanberg, Khitrov; of young George Steller, a German scholar who later wrote a book about the expedition; of governors, academicians, sailors, and of Bering himself, pictured as a man of quiet tongue.

Bering, she relates, had to transport all materials for his boats the entire way across Siberia; that the governor of Kamchatka was unco-operative, that Captain Chirikov allowed his ship to be completely separated from Bering's through sheer carelessness, that politicians and academicians discredited Bering's first trip, and that he himself did not return from the final voyage.

Bering shines forth as an honorable, sublimely patient man, and a competent captain, but his strength failed. When Russia sold her American possession she retained only Commander Island, which was nearest Kamchatka, but she did this more to keep the Americans from getting too close than out of regard for the explorer whose final resting place it was.

Sailing "through fog to fog, by luck and log," charting the last of the unsailed seas, the simple Danish captain assumes heroic proportions. Obviously, this account of his great ordeal has added interest in a time when the Aleutians that he visited have come into the news. — W. K. R.

Mirror of World Opinion

Tribute for Petrillo

Putting a pious face on the venerable business of shaking down the suckers is something at which James C. Petrillo, No. 1 hornblower of the American Federation of Musicians, need acknowledge no equal. Recently, on taking four more transcription companies to the tune of some several thousand dollars a year, paid for the happy privilege of being allowed to do business with the AFM, Mr. Petrillo said: "It wasn't so much the question of money. it's that we've established a principle."

Mr. Petrillo is quite right. It is indeed a principle. The National Association of Broadcasters is even righter in terming it "a vicious principle." It is, says the NAB, "economically and socially unsound as extortion is immoral and illegal" for unions to "collect direct tribute as compensation for permitting their members to render services."

A dangerous game, Mr. Petrillo. And an obnoxious one.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Strictly Politics

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

Here are some notes on the Republican National Committee meeting in Chicago this week which got crowded out of the daily news dispatches. You may find them interesting. They could be important.

The co-managers of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's 1942 gubernatorial campaign, Edwin F. Jaeckle and J. Russel Sprague, the latter the National Committeeman from New York, occupied highly suggestive headquarters at the Stevens Hotel. When interested politicians—and there were a goodly number—went around to call and "talk things over," they found that they were ringing the bell beside a big white door bearing the No. 1600. The address looked mighty good. All it needed was Pennsylvania Avenue added to it.

The Associated Press poll of the Republican National Committee showing Governor Dewey and Wendell Willkie as tied for the G. O. P. Presidential nomination is interesting, as we correspondents loosely and optimistically say, but pretty meaningless. It gives no real clue as to how the majority of the committee really stands. Only 59 out of 106 responded and 17 of the 59 preferred to cast their ballots for candidates with negligible chances of being nominated. Dewey and Willkie stood 21 each with much anti-Willkie sentiment registered in the votes for the minor prospects.

* * *

The opinion prevails among politicians and political writers alike that Mr. Dewey can get the nomination if he really wants it and can probably get it with only a slight open effort.

The first question is whether he really desires to run. I suspect that the best answer today is that he will not raise his hand to get the nomination and will not raise his voice to refuse it.

The second question is whether Governor Dewey can actually win the nomination without openly affirming his candidacy and giving definite assurance that his backers are not trying to gather support for a shadow who will never materialize. At his press conference in Albany after the Chicago meeting, Mr. Dewey purposefully—for he is never purposeless—kept the way open to accept if nominated. That may not be enough.

Willkie backers on the National Committee say they were not at all dissatisfied with the way things went in Chicago. They would have preferred a different convention locale but war conditions made Chicago inevitable. They provoked no fight at the meetings this week and they lost no fight.

The rash of pro-Dewey stories did not make very amiable reading to Mr. Willkie himself; in fact, he sent a message to one prominent Eastern political writer chidingly warning him in effect: "Don't count Willkie out yet!"

The reason for the spate of think-pieces reappraising Dewey's improved prospects was that Mr. Willkie had manifestly lost strength appreciably during the past four months and the Chicago meeting provided the opportunity to bring the political line-up into perspective. The events of the meeting itself neither hurt nor enhanced Mr. Willkie's position. His real test will come in the primaries during the spring months.

* * *

The talk about Postmaster General Frank C. Walker resigning as chairman of the Democratic National Committee can be taken as authentic. He will step out when the Democratic committeemen meet in Washington, Jan. 22. He accepted the post reluctantly and temporarily when his predecessor, Edward J. Flynn, the never-to-be-Ambassador, got mixed up in that New York paving blocks scandal and became such a political liability to the New Deal that his retirement became an urgent accomplishment.

When Mr. Walker consented to step into the breach last Spring it was with the understanding that he would retire before the beginning of the 1944 campaign. He feels he has enough to do as Postmaster General and he doesn't relish the political side very much anyway.

Indications are that the White House will select a new Democratic National Chairman of the same religious faith as Postmaster General Walker for very hard-headed vote-consolidating reasons.

It begins to look as though it were going to be impossible to take politics out of the election.

In the main, it is what the politicians don't say which should be most closely scrutinized. Mr. Roosevelt isn't saying no and he seems to be very much of a candidate. Mr. Dewey isn't saying no and he seems to be very much of a candidate.

Wonder if we are just being picayune?

Tobruk Revisited

The evening was fast falling as our three minesweepers steamed into Tobruk. We threaded our way through the hulks and dropped anchor in the clear waters. From the ship's radio came the loud, clear voice of a singer. The song was Schubert's "Ave Maria," and I felt it was a fitting requiem for the silent desolation of this place.

There is nothing whole in Tobruk. To the west, the town crouches wrecked, as if fearing another bombardment, or yet another raid. Eastward, the gaunt brown hills are dotted with smashed tanks and trucks, left derelict like worn-out plows in the fields. And in between, there is the greatest ruin of all. Sixty-five ships lie wrecked in the harbor. A year ago there were not so many. A year ago and more, some of us knew Tobruk when it was a flaming hell and saw the bomb-scarred funnels and smoke-stained hulls receive their mortal wounds.

Tobruk does not live now. One feels that events have moved on, and it is history. Once—how long ago it seems!—it was the center of the world. Great capitals waited upon its fate, whole nations were plunged into elation or gloom with its changing fortunes. But now no one comes, unless they must, to this little fishing town on the Mediterranean shores, which has no fishermen, and from whose waters even the fish have fled.

A cooling breeze came in from the north, and it was pleasant to walk on deck in the quietness. All around was the past, some relic of a great event now forgotten by even those who thrilled to its achievement. There lies the tiny gunboat Ladybird which fought off swarms of divebombers till the sea covered the decks and the gunners had nothing more to fight with. Her two funnels, incongruously side by side after the pattern of such ships, appeared in the half light to be two crosses to the gallant men who fought and died on her decks.

At the other end of the harbor lies a different tale. There is another battered hulk. But she was not battered by anything but the sea. She did not sink in action, but was ignominiously scuttled. She was not old and tiny like Ladybird, but new and strong. She was the cruiser San Giorgio, scuttled in the path of Wavell's advance. There is no glory in her memory.

Yet when one has considered the torn and blasted wrecks, the shattered town, the tank-strewn hills and the barbed wire shelter of Anzac Cove, it is the impersonal immutability of nature which is striking. So much of men's fine work has been broken here that one has to consider the larger and more permanent things, the still waters, the imperturbable hills and the blue skies.

The darkness is falling, and it is only these things which are visible till the eyes become accustomed to the night. So it was five centuries ago when the corsairs returned by stealth from a coastal raid. So it must have seemed to Nelson and his fleet returning victorious from the Nile, and to Decatur and his squadron as they moved up to take Derna lying to the westward. And so it will be in a century. The hills will be there, and the blue iridescence of the harbor and a new town. There will be something else, too, for Tobruk is a moment of history, a monument to the higher qualities of man.

L. V. FENNELLY

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

A Lump of Clay

There is a beautiful Indian apologue, which says: A man once said to a lump of clay, "What art thou?" The reply was, "I am but a lump of clay, but I was placed beside a rose and I caught its fragrance."—"Our Prayers," by WILLIAM MORLEY PUNSHON (1824-1881).

Always a Leonidas

Every great crisis of human history is a pass of Thermopylae, and there is always a Leonidas and his 300 to die in it, if they cannot conquer.—"The Call of Freedom," by GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS (1824-1892).

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